Chated Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,768—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.
BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]R AND ORIENTAL
[illegible]MPANY.

[illegible]TURES FOR EUROPE

	Captains.	FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
[illegible]4	L. H. Meule	21st Aug.
[illegible]9	E. Crewe	28th "
[illegible]5	A. Symons	4th Sept.
[illegible]3	T. F. Creery	11th "
		SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
[illegible]9	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
	W. J. Nantes	26th "
[illegible]9	E. Crewe	3rd October
[illegible]06	T. F. Creery	10th "
[illegible]283	M. De Horne	17th "
[illegible]4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
[illegible]8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

[illegible]ked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI [illegible]AR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON. [illegible]marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passen[illegible] there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and [illegible]Suez." marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and [illegible]lles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked [illegible] voyage.
[illegible] Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and [illegible]ers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Mar[illegible]d London.
[illegible] Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at [illegible] before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
[illegible]an Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on [illegible]f sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only [illegible]ckages will be received. The attention of Passen[illegible]alled to the importance of having their Baggage [illegible]d with Port of Destination.

[illegible]O COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
[illegible]uperintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 338	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and GENOA on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	360	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,708	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 338	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235 350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
S. S. ARCHIMEDE .....18th Aug. 1896.
Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 425.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 975; and twelve Months, Rs. 995.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Aug. at 3 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 20th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrom, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 18th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4235	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,322	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PAPARIDINE
is recognised as a
STANDARD REMEDY
for
INDIGESTION
and has cured many severe and obstinate cases.
SAFE,
PROMPT,
THOROUGH,
Involving no change of diet.
Per Bottle Rs. 2.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE LUXURY
OF A
DRYING BOTTLE
IN THE
MONSOON
is appreciated by every Smoker in India.
We hold an enormous stock, and have reduced our prices to the following:—

1 Quart	Rs.	2	0 each.
2 "	"	3	0 "
4 "	"	5	0 "
7 "	"	10	0 "

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ALLCOCK'S
CELEBRATED FISHING RODS
AND TACKLE
RODS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TROLLING ROD, 14ft., 4 Joints, 2 Tops	18 0	20 0
HICKORY FLY ROD, 12ft., 4 Joints	19 0	21 4
MAHSEER ROD, 18ft., 4 Joints, 2 Tops	32 0	35 12
SEA FISHING ROD, 2 Joints purley end and ring	5 8	6 4
ALSO MANY OTHERS.		
BRASS REELS from	6 8	7 4
BRONZED REELS from	9 0	10 0

STANDARD WATERPROOF Braided Silk Lines. Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Company's Lines.
BAITS, FLIES, TRACES, HOOKS.
THE ABOVE STOCK IS NEW AND VERY COMPLETE.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
GUNS AND AMMUNITION.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA,

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
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OVER A MILLION TO CHOOSE FROM.
BOOKS on Art, Education, Language, Composition, Elocution, Shorthand, Drawing, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Artificial Memory, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Etiquette, Phonography, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Photography, Heat, Light, Astronomy, Electricity, Magnetism, Chemistry, Optics, Botany, Geology, Mining, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Architecture, Carpentry, Insurance, Stowage, Geodesy, Hygiene, Public Health, Family Medicine, Platelaying, Rhyming, Belles-Lettres, Sport, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Drill, Antiquities, Anthropology, Veterinary Science, Poetry, Banking, History, Theosophy, Games, Manufactures, Yachting, Exchange, Monuments, Weights and Measures, Meteorology, Building, Engineering, Steam Engine, Mechanics, Seamanship, Navigation, Natural History, Birds, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Poultry, Farriery, Agriculture, Arboriculture, Horticulture, Gardening, Vine Growing, Food, Cookery, Confectionery, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Infant Treatment, Homœopathy, Hydropathy, Physical Debility, Sanitary Science, House Management, Temperance, Freemasonry, Dress-making, General Science, School Books, University Books, Spelling Books, French Books, German Books, Latin Books, Greek Books, Arabic Books, Persian Books, Hindustani Books, Illustrated Books, Gift Books, Guide Books, Juvenile Books, Law Books, Military Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Note Books, Drawing Books, Exercise Books, Copy Books, Receipt Books, Music Books, Prayer Books, Catholic Books, Swedenborgian Books, Spiritualistic Books, Bibles, Church Services, Concordances, Commentaries, Novels, Readers, Grammars, Catechisms, Atlases, Dictionaries, Cyclopædias, Magazines, Telegraph Codes, Directories, Diaries—a good assortment of all the above kinds of Books amounting to over a million to choose from.
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NOW PROCEEDING.
FURTHER SPECIAL REDUCTIONS TO CLEAR. WE ARE GENUINE.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN
WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
SILK do., do.,
LACES, CURTAINS,
MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS AND TOPEES.
LADIES' HOSIERY,
DRESSING GOWNS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
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BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NOTICE
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE
LARGE NUMBER OF WATCHES
STILL ON HAND WE HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND THE DATE OF OUR
STOCKTAKING SALE
OF
SURPLUS WATCH STOCK
TILL AUGUST 31ST.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
ASSETS.....£2,400,000 PREMIUM INCOME.....£250,000 INTEREST INCOME £100,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured at Special Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
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Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency,
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"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),
ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.
Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK. None others are genuine.
SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
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"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.
"THE SILICATE PAINT Co."
(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprietors.) Charlton, London, England, or to
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MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.,
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—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
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THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.
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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

POONA SEASON—1896.
ALL DEPARTMENTS in our POONA ESTABLISHMENT have been completely and carefully RESTOCKED, and inspection is solicited. The Dispensing Department is as hitherto under the immediate supervision of a fully qualified English Chemist through whose hands every prescription passes.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP, POONA.
BRANCH DISPENSARY—BHUDWAR PEIT, CITY.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.
JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.
JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Aug. 20th and 21st, at 9-15 P.M., precisely,

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN)

IN

THE PICKPOCKET,

Under the patronage and in the presence of

H. E. the Governor,

Box Office: Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of PUBLIC LECTURES will be delivered by Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, in the College Hall, Chowpatty, at 5-45 p.m., on "T. Carlyle, his Works and his Age."

THE GUZERAT FEEDER RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882).

Capital Rs. 16 Lakhs into 2,000 shares of Rs. 500 each.

(With power to increase the Capital).

Office of the Company—Opposite KARANJA GARDEN,—AHMEDABAD.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining SHARES are requested to send for the Prospectus from the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DHUNJIBHAI TRICUMLAL & Co., at Ahmedabad.

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GENTS' COLLARS

FOR DAY WEAR

OR EVENING DRESS.

DRESS SOCKS AND TIES, GLOVES, HANDKFS.

SHIRT STUDS,

LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION.

READY FOR WEAR.

DRESS SHIRTS,

ONE STUD—SQUARE CUFF.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE PROPOSED NEW HOSPITAL AT MAHABLESHWAR.

LADY HARRIS' HOSPITAL.

IT has been found to be impossible to secure a site at MAHABLESHWAR which would be suitable for the above Hospital, and a proposal has, therefore, been made to apply the money collected by Surgeon-Major-General P. S. TURNBULL, to the enlargement and alteration of the building now used as the Civil Hospital.

As this proposal, if adopted, will involve a radical departure from one of the original conditions under which the money was subscribed, viz., that the Hospital should be on an improved site, the Surgeon-General is of opinion that the subscribers to the Fund should have the opportunity of withdrawing their subscriptions if they cannot support the new proposal.

Any subscribers, therefore, who may wish the return of their subscriptions are requested to kindly communicate with the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, Bombay.

Letters should reach the Surgeon-General's Office as above notified before September 30th, 18 .

By Order,

S. E. PRALL, *Surgeon-Captain*,
Acting Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Aug, 18 .

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

J. NEUBERG,

51 ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.

As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

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of all kinds.

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All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

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COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT
the Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock of Messrs. E. E. Corey and Co., consisting of ready-made clothes, flannels of sorts, serge, diagonal straw hats, cloth cap, white shirts, neckties, silk umbrellas, walking sticks, scotch tweed, Cashmere serge, silk handkerchiefs, Cashmere and merino socks, bath towels, cotton washing tweed, Cawnpore and Oxford shirting, collars, straw and sun hats, glass-door cupboards, chairs, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Mr. E. W. Flower, House Agent (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLMHAR TOOKUA LANE, BHULESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Aution on the premises at the instance of Sir Albert Sassoon and other mortgagees and on account and risk of Shaa Butchurjee Ramsook, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 27th May, 1893, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Koombhar Tookda Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 454, new No. 2383, old Survey No. 301 and new Survey No. 443, and assessed by the Assessor's and Collector's of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C Ward No. 5051 and 5053 and Street No. 22 (1) (2) and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-three square yards, by the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mandir of the late Moorarbhoy Vishbookhandas, deceased, on or towards the west by the Koombhar Tookda Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Bhagvanlal Beharilal, and on or towards the south by the Mandir of Jivanlalji Maharaj, and which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Ramchandra Bhasker and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of new and second-hand books on religion, science, and logic, Waverley novels, tours, travels, cyclopædia, universal dictionary of art, science, and literature, in 23 volumes, history and travels in 25 volumes, Persian-Arabic-English dictionaries, French books, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Hume's cantilever enlarging apparatus, full aperture condenser, 11 inches, (a good opportunity for photographers and amateurs.)

An invoice of Kohn's bentwood chairs.

1 first-rate ebonized cottage pianoforte.

Teak and blackwood furniture such as sofa, chairs, and easy chairs, marble table, hatstand, cabinet, reclining sofa, clothes press, dining table, meatsafe, dressing and washhand table, etc.

1 set brown leather single harness.

4 new plated single harness.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Manockjal Narotumdas Shroff.

20 packages, each containing 6 spirit-burners.

2 boxes, each containing 10 gas-burners.

By order of Messrs. Linbetter and Co. and on account of the concern:—

G R G 3361—1 bale grey shirtings, sea-water damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.

1 light second-hand victoria.

1 second-hand safety bicycle with spare tyre.

4 bull terrier pups, 6 weeks old.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned sympathetic square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp and Son, a strong light victoria with a powerful bay horse and harness, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, pictures, carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of JAMES H. HIGGINSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman:—

1 strong victoria with horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE SITUATE AT MANDVIE, COLEEWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Pacotti San Jao and Bhugwan Ramjee, the owners, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at the premises by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1896, at 4 p.m. the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 69, situate at Mandvie, Coleewada. The said piece of land which contains by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts, is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 454, new No. 2383, old survey No. 301 and new survey No. 443, and assessed by the Assessor's and Collector's of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C Ward No. 5051 and 5053 and Street No. 22 (1) (2) and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-three square yards, by the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mandir of the late Moorarbhoy Vishbookhandas, deceased, on or towards the west by the Koombhar Tookda Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Bhagvanlal Beharilal, and on or towards the south by the Mandir of Jivanlalji Maharaj, and which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Ramchandra Bhasker and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE SITUATED AT MANDVI, COLEEWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Pacotti San Jao, the owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell at the premises by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1896, at 4-30 p.m., the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 86, situate at Mandvi, Coleewada, the said piece of land, containing by admeasurement 32 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 900, new No. 6619, old Survey No. 710 and new survey No. 2394 and the said piece of land is subject to quit and ground rent of Rs. 1-7-3 per annum and is bounded as follows:—on or towards the north and fronting thereto by public road, on or towards the south by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the public lane, and on or towards the east by the property of and which said property is now in the possession of the said owners and his tenants.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LARGE CHINA JARS, BRONZE VASES, &c.

Under instructions Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1896, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. B. Mowjee, the following:—viz., 2 large-sized China jars, 2 bronze vases, 2 marble flower pots, 1 wall plate, 1 parian figure, and 2 Dresden figures.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 bales grey dhooties.
1 case orange and yellow shirtings.
1 case white shirtings.
2 bales grey shirtings.
1 case white jaconnets.
1 case coloured serties.
1 case cotton check.
1 case coloured shirtings.

On account of the underwriters—

1 case damaged Grey Loongees,
1 case damaged white Loongees.
2 cases damaged vegetable wax.
6 bales damaged gunny-bags.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM COALS.

On TUESDAY, the 1st September, at 2 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Waree Bunder, the undermentioned coals at the risk of whomsoever it may concern:—One wagon steam coals Dhanboid to Wari Bunder, Invoice No. 1 of 1-6-96. Consigned to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

J. J. BORDES'
ROYAL MESS BRANDY.

This BRANDY is so well known throughout the Presidency that it has pushed its way on its own merit.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.E." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Thursday, the 20th August, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

18th July, 1896.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 60 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1896, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1896, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 21st day of August, 1896, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. RAILWAY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the SUPPLY of 19,000 nine thousand Tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn and (450) four hundred and sixty Tons Davison's West Hartley and (450) fifty Tons Hard Glamorgan Coke best quality to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay harbour and delivered dry into wagons at Bhavnagar and at Beri Bunder, Jamnagar.

Tenders, which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 500 (in currency notes or Government papers), will be received at Ghadechi upto noon 24th August, 1896, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal."

Supply to commence in September and be completed by end of January, 1897.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS are invited from Contractor, and Capitalists for taking over and, possibly, extending the BRICK and TILE MANUFACTORY at the Warora Colliery.—Excellent Bricks, roofing and flooring Tiles, are manufactured by the Colliery Management from the fire Clay found in the mines, and Government has derived substantial profits from the industry during the past few years.

Fire Clay and Coal will be delivered at the site of the Manufactory on terms to be hereafter arranged.

Full particulars, regarding conditions of working, can be obtained on application to the C. P. Administration, P. W. D., and the Manager of the Colliery will afford facilities for inspecting the existing works, Machinery and Plant.

W. B. STARKY.
Asstt. Secy. to Chief Commr., C.P., P.W.D.

Nagpur, 30th July, 1896.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.

27th July, 1896.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.

Apply "X. Y."
Care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	" 4,500,000	= "	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000	= "	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

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PRUDENTIAL FUND.—bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board:

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Frcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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J. B. LEE.
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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FUNDS.....£10,69...
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,87...

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the lowest possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
P. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurances issued at moderate rates.

9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £3-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	10 p. c. }	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. }	1,430
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10. p.c.	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	21-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		750
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	675
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	810
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,735
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,035
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	1,170
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Dennanghi Mills	800	500	500	35	800
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	690
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,130xd
David Mill	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	640
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	900	900	dvd 25	690
Framjee Petit	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	870
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	770
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	800	40	980
Howard and Bullough's	1,200	800	800	35	780
Hope Mills	300	1,000	1,000	60	630
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 15	670
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	900
Jamee Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	765
Jaffer Ali	800	500	500	dvd Rs. 20	325
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs. 10	250
Jeevraj Balloo	2,500	1,000	1,065	dvd Rs. 50	1,090
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	700
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	880
Khangsaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs. 35	900
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,190
Madhavji Dharamsi	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	1,650
Madras United	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Mahalaxmi					
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,830
Maragon	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,435
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	660
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,390
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,040
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,330
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,295
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,800
Soondercee	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,000
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs12½	40
Sun Mills, Ld	1,500	250	250	dv Rs 12½	325
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	460
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	900
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	dvd Rs30	730
Samson and Alliance	1,000	90	800	dvd Rs30	725
Union Spinning					
Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	...	675
Unnisbunker Lukmishunker Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	£10xd
Victoria Mills	556	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	975
Wadia Mills	1,510	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert Printing Press	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	625
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Braul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	110
Fort	150	2,500	500	25-4-20	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	380
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	255
Mahratta Press Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	87½
Motuseli Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	260
Munnar M	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500	75	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Stad and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	85
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs35	1,280
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,720 / 600 }	100	100	{ 15 / 7½ }	400
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	171
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	525	75	1,660
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	7
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	5 pr. ct.	250
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	390
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	900
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
NapierFoundry	2,500	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	50	1,034xd
Tribhovan & Co	2,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,900	25	100	dvd Rs1	32½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I.P.R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
S.B.&C.I.R.	...	£ 18	...	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantij	4,000	500	300		427½
The Wadhi Valley	26,000	500	50	...	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

		Nom.
English Gold	Rs. 27-1	
Gold Leaf	,, 27-9	
Pakka, bar Gold, old	,, 26-14	
Do. do. new	,, 26-13	
Australia bar Gold	,, 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 25-8	
Sovereigns	,, 17-8	
Do. Dessons	,, 17	
Silver ?	,, 36-12	
.916 Do	,, 36-14	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 5-18m., 5-39s. Low water, 0-34s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 11-30 a.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45p.m.
Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, Khadak, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chilka left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, per extra s. s. Courland, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Monday).

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Corporation was held, on Saturday, to confirm certain extraordinary resolutions which were passed at a previous meeting, with a view to make alterations in the articles of association. Mr. R. H. Macaulay presided. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, the resolutions in question were confirmed, and the proceedings terminated.

VAGRANTS.—Christopher Gordon, an Eurasian, aged thirty-two, describing himself as a seaman, and Thomas Rodgers, an European, aged forty-eight, were, on Saturday last, charged by Constable Ross-Hart, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the city without any employment or visible means of subsistence. His Worship declared the accused vagrants, and ordered them to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The north wall of a one-storeyed house, belonging to one Luximon Babaji, situated at Koliwada, Worlee, suddenly collapsed on Friday noon. The house was occupied by the owner and three other families, none of whom were injured.—Owing to the incessant heavy rain, a portion of the road at Funaswady, Girgaum, measuring one foot broad and three feet deep, subsided. The Municipal authorities were informed, and the road is now being repaired.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of one Sabha, a Mahomedan woman, aged eighteen, wife of a Mahomedan weaver, named Abdulla Allarakhia, residing at Tandel Street. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Friday morning, deceased lifted up a burning kerosine oil lamp, and was going to put it upon a nail in the wall when the chimney accidentally fell off the lamp, and her saree caught fire from the flame of the lamp. The woman screamed, but before any assistance could reach her, she was extensively burnt all over her chest, abdomen, shoulders, arms, legs, face and neck. She was placed in a victoria, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her burns were dressed, but she grew worse and died in the afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A HINDU CLERK.—Mr. Purshotum Hurgovind, a Hindu, residing on the ground floor of a house at Narayen Dharu Street, and employed as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, solicitors, reported to the police, on Friday evening, that his son, Gunpat, aged eighteen years, who had been a candidate in the office of the above named solicitors, left the office at 4 o'clock that afternoon and proceeded in his father's private conveyance to Cheera Bazaar. Here the young man abruptly left the conveyance and gave a letter to the coachman, saying, "Give this letter to my father, and tell him that he will not see me any more." The coachman brought the conveyance home, and delivered the letter to his master.

A DISHONEST COOK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Sukharam Sonnoo, a Hindu, aged twenty-two, lately a cook in the employ of Mr. Charles Aldworth, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company, residing at Jacob's Circle, was charged at the instance of Acting Inspector Todman, before Mr. W. Webb, with theft as a servant of a water-proof coat, of the value of Rs. 15. About a month ago complainant missed the coat from his house, and also found the accused had disappeared. Mr. Aldworth reported the loss to the police, and gave the name of the accused as the person against whom he rested his suspicion. The police made inquiries, and arrested the accused, on Friday last, at Jacob's Circle, and recovered the coat from one Visram Tatia, a boarding-house keeper at Dhobie Talao, with whom the accused had pledged the coat for two months' board and lodging. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, visited, on Saturday, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, established by Mr. Damodher Gordhandas in the Fort, when there were present: Messrs. Damodhar, Fazulbhoy Visram, D. E. Wacha, and many others. Dr. Pollen, after being cordially welcomed, inspected the books and the library catalogue, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress of the institution, at the same time congratulating Mr. Damodhar on the gratifying result of his disinterested public spirit. Mr. Wacha informed Dr. Pollen that Mr. Damodhar had applied to the Corporation for permission to erect more spacious premises over the Municipal Gardens opposite, but had received no reply yet, Dr. Pollen remarked that if an application came before him for a good and popular object like this, he would, as Collector, do all in his power to assist in the furtherance of the object. Flowers were presented to Dr. Pollen before he left the library.

TWISTING HER NEIGHBOUR'S ARM.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Heerabai a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five years, was charged, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Rukmee, her neighbour, aged fifty-five, residing on the ground floor of a house at Oomrkhady-Road. It appears that the prosecutrix was wearing a gold nose-ring, set with pearls, which belonged to her neighbour. The accused woman, who is also a neighbour, became jealous of the prosecutrix and asked her very frequently as to where she had obtained the nose-ring from. This annoyed the prosecutrix, and abusive words passed between them culminating in a quarrel between the parties. During the scuffle, it is alleged, the accused seized the complainant by her left arm and twisted it, causing a fracture of the bone. The police were informed, and arrested the accused and removed the prosecutrix to the J. J. Hospital, whence after treatment she was allowed to go home. Accused denied the offence, but she could not produce witnesses to prove her innocence. His Worship convicted Rukmee on a charge of simple hurt, and sentenced her to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the GirgaumRoad, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Jankee, aged twenty-five years, the wife of one Rama Essoo, residing at Bhow Russool's oart, at Girgaum. Deceased had been suffering from fever and pain in her abdomen for the last fifteen days, and though household remedies were tried, she grew no better. She was so much tired with the ailment that she often expressed herself that death would be preferrable to pain. About 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, Jankee left the house. As she did not return for about half-an-hour, her husband and the servant began to search for her, and failing to find her anywhere, gave informaton to the police about 9 o'clock at night. About 6 o'clock on the following morning a Hindu went into the cowl in the oart to bathe, and while doing so, he felt a body of a human being at the bottom. He came out of the well, and gave information to the police, who dragged the well and recovered the body, which was then identified to be that of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in the same clothes in which the woman was last seen. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN GUNDEVIE.—A correspondent says:—This epidemic broke out in all its fury in this town, and it has been committing of late fearful ravages. The chief cause lies in the apathy of Municipal officers of the town in not attending to the duties assigned to them. Rotten fish is being sold, and the poor people, whose chief article of food it is, are dying in numbers. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the Dewan Bahadur were telegraphed to on the insanitarycondition of the town, but no active steps seem to have been taken, and the epidemic is still increasing. The rate of mortality is very high, twenty-seven having died out of thirty-four, according to the police reports, within six days. The Municipality has effected a saving of over Rs. 500 at the cost of public safety. Many cart-loads of town refuse are lying by the side of the big tank, out of which people carry water for drinking and culinary purposes, and the odour the filth emits is simply unbearable. People are leaving the town in large numbers, in consequence of which the town seems to have been deserted. The Baroda Government have sent a Civil Surgeon on special duty on being apprized of the outbreak, and the people hope he will be invested with all responsible powers for the speedy check of cholera.

THE ZOROASTRIAN MARRIAGE PROVIDENT FUND COMPANY.—A meeting of the members of the Zoroastrian Marriage Provident Fund Company, Limited, which is being carried on under the agency of Messrs. Byramji Dadabhoy and Company, was held at the Framji Cowasji Hall, on Saturday afternoon, Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy Registrar presiding. At the last meeting of the company it was resolved to take counsel's opinion on the matter of the agents having received 7½ per cent. as their commission, instead of 5 per cent., as stated in their prospectus. The chairman said that what the agents had done was a mistake on their part, for which they expressed regret. They had not taken counsel's opinion and thereby put the company to further expense, but, in accordance with the advise given by Mr. Hormusji Muncherjee Chichgar, solicitor, had given up their commission for four months. The meeting thereupon passed the directors' report and the audited accounts for the last year and resolved, on the motion of Dr. C. N. Sahiar, to put the company after only one year's existence into voluntary liquidation, and to distribute the amount deposited in the Bank of Bombay as well as the amount in hand amongst the members of the company in proportion to their subscriptions. Thanks were accorded to Mr. H. M. Chichgar and Dr. Sahiar for their trouble.

CHEATING HIS KEPT MISTRESS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Dhurma Pashia, a Hindu labourer, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by his kept mistress, Chungee, residing at Dongree, charging him with cheating her in respect of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 100, and also with assaulting her. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant. For some months past the prosecutrix had been in the keeping of the accused and lived in a separate house at Dongree Street. Before going under the protection of the accused, Chungee had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 100, which had been presented to her by her late husband, and which belonged absolutely to her. About a month ago accused represented to prosecutrix that he would marry her by "nikhtar," and that he wanted her ornaments to raise money for the expenses of the marriage. Believing the above representation to be true, the prosecutrix parted with her ornaments, but since she had done so, accused did not go near her. On the 28th ultimo Chungee went to Dhurma, at his house, and demanded an explanation as to what he had done with the ornaments, when, to her surprise, the latter denied all knowledge of the ornaments, and assaulted her in the bargain. The prosecutrix reported the matter to the police, who referred her to a court of law. Accused denied having received the ornaments and assaulted the complainant. He had once taken the ornaments from Chungee, but he had returned them to her. His Worship, on the evidence, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered Rs. 50 out of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the prosecutrix as compensation.

THE JAINS AND THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of members of the Jain community was held, yesterday morning, at Lall Baug, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the misunderstanding which had arisen between the Jains and the Thakore of Palitana about the management of the Jain temples, on the Satrunja Hill. There were present at the meeting Jains belonging to the Gujerati, Surti, Chhaparia, Nagarsatt, Marwaree, and Cutchee communities to the number of about 4,000. A number of Jain ladies sat apart to listen to the proceedings, so deep was the interest called forth by the object of the meeting. Mr. Dyachund Malakchand was called to the chair. Mr. Mohunlal Maganbhai read the hand bill, which had been freely distributed to explain the object of the meeting. The Thakore of Palitana, he said, had begun to throw unfair obstacles, and interpose unjust hardships, in regard to the temples on their sacred hill, proceeding even so far as to stop flower sellers from going to the hill to provide flowers for the temples, and thus obstructing the performance of their religious ceremonies. Letters of complaint and telegrams received from Palitana were laid before the meeting, which was asked to adopt prompt measures in mitigation of the hardships inflicted by the Thakore upon their co-religionists. Mr. Virchand Dipchand, in addressing the meeting, expatiated on the manner in which the religious susceptibilities of the Jain community had been wounded by the proceedings of the Thakore. The evil had now reached a degree, at which it became intolerable. The Thakore wanted to impose a new-fangled claim upon their dharmshallas, from which they had enjoyed an immunity for centuries. Many discomforts were occasioned to the Jains at the temples by the Thakore's men. The Thakore, said the speaker, ought to understand that, as he controls the Jains, there is the British Government above him, to whom he is answerable for unjust and tyrannical proceedings. Mr. Virchand Raghavjee Ghandy, who had interested himself in the matter, next addressed the meeting, going into details of the many hardships inflicted upon the Jains by the ignorant, selfish, and unthinking advisers of the Thakore, who did not consider where his own interests lay. Not only this, but he had been acting, in numerous instances, in defiance of the orders of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and thus doing violence to the feelings of the thirty lakhs of Jains inhabiting this country. The first resolution before the meeting was proposed by the chairman, to the effect that this meeting is pained to hear of the misunderstanding between the Jains and the Thakore of Palitana, especially of the unfair conduct of the latter. Mr. Premchand Roychand seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Nathubhai Surchand proposed the appointment of a committee to adopt the necessary steps for the redress of their grievances, consisting of about 70 gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Premchand Roychand, Virchand Dipchand, Panalal Poonumchand, Vasanji Trikamjee, Nursey Kesowjee, Talakchand Manekchund, Virchand Raghawjee Ghandi, Gulabchand Motichand Damania, &c. Mr. Mungaldas Chaganbhai seconded the proposition, which was unanimously passed. On the motion of Mr. Lalljee Shamjee, seconded by Mr. Gokabhai Mulchand, a subscription list was opened for carrying into effect the objects of the meeting, to which every Jain was requested to subscribe according to his means. Mr. Amichand P. Parmar, in supporting the resolution, explained that the committee appointed at the meeting would use their best exertions, but that money would be required for the fees of professional gentlemen; and it behoved every man in whose veins ran Jain blood to contribute to the fund according to his means. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Chapsey Parbat, seconded by Mr. Lakhmichand Manekchand, that a deputation should wait upon his Excellency the Governor on his arrival in Bombay, and represent their grievances and disabilities to his Excellency. Mr. Abhechand Kustarchand, in speaking to the resolution, remarked that the Thakore was presented with an address of congratulation from the Jain community, at the bungalow of Mr. Premchund Roychand, on the occasion of his receiving the title of K.C.S.I., and that, in replying to the address, he made certain promises, which he had now set to the winds. It was also resolved on the motion of Mr. Varsey Kesowjee, seconded by Mr. Gokulbhai Jaichand, that printed copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting be circulated among the members of the Jain community in other places, and that their cooperation be invited. On the motion of Mr. Virchand Raghavjee Ghandy, seconded by Mr. Mungaldas Chhaganbhai, it was resolved that serious notice should be taken through Government of the fact that, despite the objections of the Jains, the Durbar peremptorily allowed certain Europeans to enter their temples a short time ago with their boots and shoes on, thus defiling their holy places; and that, when Lord Sandhurst visited Palitana about November next, an address of welcome be presented to his Excellency from the Jain community. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Popatbhai Amirchand, it was decided that every married Jain couple should contribute eight annas at least to the fund. Mr. Amirchand P. Parmar recited certain verses composed by him for the occasion; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BULSAR LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The state of the Bulsar Native General Library is going from bad to worse. Some persons who desire to have their own way, and who not long since held the sole monopoly of the library and were always active in getting fresh papers home, though subscribed by the library, and were always locking the doors of the library to other members, want to revert to their old procedure which, through the active interference of the Director of Public Instruction, has long been checked. The library is registered under the Registration of Societies Act, and though it is expressly required by the fourth section of that Act that within fourteen days of the general meeting of the library names of the governing body, &c., ought to be submitted every year, yet, very strange to say, that for these three years no general meeting has been held, and how the procedure is managed by the secretary is quite inexplicable. Moreover, those so called public-spirited members—which they call themselves with great avidity, while properly speaking they are lacking all the elements of the public spirit—are never backward in impeding the progress of the library by a mischief mongering clique created by themselves, and one of the glaring instances of which is: when they had the sole monopoly they got the grant of the Municipality of Rs. 100, raised to Rs. 150, they being the predominant element in the Bulsar Municipality too, but when the public made their way and enlisted many of them as members, the grant is totally withdrawn.—Yours, &c.,

GULABDAS DWARKADAS.

Bulsar, Aug. 14.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th August 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 8th Aug. 1896	7,427,900
Balance to be remitted from 9th August 1896 to 31st March 1897	9,072,200

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

IS A KARKUN A REVENUE OFFICER?

DOLLAPPA BIN YELLAPPA VS. NINGAPPA BIN YELLAPPA

THIS was an application by the defendant against an order of Mr. Naraven Ganesh, Mamlatdar of Sampgaon. The Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said:—We are of opinion that a "karkun," taking temporary charge of the office during the absence of the Mamlatdar on casual leave, is not a Revenue Officer ordinarily exercising the powers of a Mamlatdar within the meaning of Section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdar's Courts Act, 1876. He is an officer exercising on an extraordinary occassion some of such powers under the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879, Section 15. His so-called decree was therefore a decree made by an unauthorised person purporting to exercise a jurisdiction which no competent authority had conferred upon him. The dispossession which followed upon such a decree was a dispossession otherwise than by due course of law. We cannot, therefore, interfere in this case. We dismiss the rule with costs.

A SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S ORDER CANCELLED.

ISHWAR LAKHMIDAT VS. HARJIVAN RAMJEE.

This was an application against a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorzell, District Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. G. K. Parakh, appeared for the applicant, Ishwar Lakhmidat. The Chief Justice, in giving the decision of the court, said:—The sequence of the proceedings which gives rise to this application was as follows: Ishwar Vajlal, early in 1894, obtained a decree upon a mortgage of the 25th April, 1893, against his mortgagor Harjivan. The decree directed the sale of the mortgaged premises—a house—in default of payment. On the 26th February, 1894, Ishwar applied to have the house sold in execution of his decree, and the usual orders for the sale were made. Prior to the sale taking place, Harjivan, on the 2nd April, 1894, presented an application to be declared an insolvent under Section 344 of the Code of Civil Procedure. While this application was pending, the house in question was sold in execution on the 17th July, 1894, and the present applicant, Ishwar Lakhmidat, became a purchaser. Certain objections had been made as to the right of Harjivan to make the application to be declared an insolvent. These were disposed of by the Subordinate Judge on the 1st August, 1894, when he decided to entertain the application and to proceed under Section 347 of the Code. The usual notices were served. Harjivan was examined, and on the 22nd December, 1894, was declared an insolvent. The Nazir of the Court was at the same time appointed receiver of his property. At the same hearing the Subordinate Judge set aside the sale of the house to the auction-purchaser on the ground that the pendency of the insolvent's application rendered the sale of the house illegal. The District Judge on appeal confirmed the order. The present application under Section 622 of the Code is made to set aside the order of the Subordinate Judge. We are unable to find any ground for the action of the Subordinate Judge. The Code of Procedure does not provide that any consequence in derogation of the ordinary rights of judgment-creditors shall follow from an application by the judgment-debtor under Section 344. It is only when a receiver is appointed under Section 351 that the property of the insolvent vests in the receiver under the provisions of Sections 354 and the rights of the creditors are interfered with. It is not provided that such an order shall have any retrospective effect. There was nothing illegal, therefore, in the sale of the house to the present applicant, and the order of the Subordinate Judge setting it aside must be cancelled. The difficulty has arisen from the great delay which occurred in dealing with the insolvent's application. Such matters should be at once disposed of.

THE NESBITT-MAROLLY CASE.

THE accused in the defamation case of Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt versus Marolly has been acquitted. The following is a summary of a most lengthy judgment delivered by Mr. Pearson, Joint Magistrate:—After listening to the evidence adduced by the complainant, I found it proved that the accusation of "enticing" had been communicated by the accused to Messrs. Keane and Carville. Practically the whole case, as remarked by the Sessions Judge rests on the truth or falsity of the charge. It is obvious that, if true, its communication to Keane, who was acting as peace-maker, was made with the view to protect the accused's interests, and the complainant cannot have been insulted by it. There is, however, the further possibility (and a very important one) that the charge may have been made by the accused in good faith, on the authority of his step-daughter. About a week after the introduction we find that the gallant doctor had already fallen a victim to Miss Brady's charms, and on January, the 29th, the sweets first proved to the lonely heart of Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt the truth of his family motto. Curiously enough, the crest, too, a cat and a mouse, seems singularly appropriate to the present case (the prosecution lay great stress of the Heculean bulk and strength of the complainant). The sweets, were of a kind known as conversation sweets, and of them "Love for thee" is remembered by the compainant. It appears that confections of this class sometimes contain such suggestions as "Elope with me after tea," and the learned pleader for the prosecution seemed anxious to elicit further particulars as to those mentioned in the present case. The documents however, appear to have been eaten, and secondary evidence as to their contents is forthcoming. The day after receipt of these sweets Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt obtained permission to pay his formal court, and on the 2nd February under a cat emblazoned in gold, was written a letter about the offertory next day (the bangles) which plays such an important part in the case. The complainant states that there was an express stipulation that they were to be returned if the marriage did not come off, and he made this stipulation because of his bitter experience on a former occasion. Mrs. Marolly and Miss Brady deny any condition, and the complainant's own letter of the 20th February seems to prove that he considered them Miss Brady's property. It is customary for lovers to return their betrothal gifts after a quarrel, but no rule of law seems to have been established on the point; and I conclude that Miss Brady had every right to retain the bangles if she chose. Shortly after, in consequence of certain remarks made against Miss Brady by Mrs. Foxwell (Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt's daughter) the doctor lost ground; the temperature fell from "dearest" to "Dear," and reached a minimum in a chilling "yours faithfully." After this Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt wrote to Mr. Marolly, withdrawing from the unequal contest, and received a reply giving a good deal of advice in the matter of the navigation of the bark "Courtship." Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt did not at any time serve with Her Majesty's Horse Marines, and may be excused if he was unable to understand his prospective father-in-law's instructions. However, there was a temporary reconciliation, and Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt treated the family to an assault-at-arms and a circus. Metaphor seems rather a strong point with the Marollys, for later on his fondest fiancee invites herself to renew the glory of the assault-at-arms with a bombardment of sweets on the enemy. From this date, however, relations appear to have again become strained. Surgeon-Captain Nesbitt first noticed on the 16th that the bangles were absent, and on that day a proposal by elopement is said to have been made. The complainant, Miss Brady says, invited her to fly with him to another station and get married at once. The complainant denies this. Seeing Miss Brady was not wearing the bangles, he wrote a letter, saying that he had heard they were in pawn. Having received no answer, he wrote a formal letter of withdrawal. On the receipt of these letters, mother and daughter told Mr. Marolly the full villainy of the fickle lover, and he wrote a letter which is the subject of the charge.

The whole case appears to me somewhat futile. The prosecution must have known from the beginning that it was simply a case of Miss Brady's word against the complainant's. It stands to reason that any proposal for a runaway match would not be published on the housetops, and naturally there is no evidence on the corroborate Miss Brady's account of the actual proposals. Even if the elopement story was invented, it was invented by Miss Brady two days before the accused wrote, and it would be exceedingly hard to prove that the letter was not written in good faith under the belief that it was true on the whole. It does not appear to me impossible that the worthy doctor may not in a moment of passionate despair have called on his charmer to fly with him to distant climes. This case, if it has done nothing else, has proved that the compl

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 15.

An advance of 3-8ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 113½; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 120¼. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by 1-8th per cent., making it the same as that on short London Bills, at 7-8ths per cent. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £64 11-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-8d., say to 31d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was cheaper by ¼ cent, at 67 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie were £140,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to this port. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¾; Paris Exchange on London being slightly higher, at fs. 25·18¼.

To-day the English and French Funds are unchanged. The market rate of discount on short London Bills has been put down 1-8th per cent. to ¼ per cent., that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 7-8ths per cent. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities have declined 1-16th, to £64 5-8. The price of Bar Silver in London is unchanged at 31d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal has further declined in value ¼ per cent., at 67⅜ cents per oz. Exchange on London being lower to the same extent, at 4·87 dollars. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The price of Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was 37½s. per 416lbs., seller's, yesterday, shipment this and/or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm. To-day it is quoted in London 6d. per 416lbs. lower at 37s., sellers, same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-8d. per lb., say to 4 11-32d.; and East Indian Cotton was 1-16d. per lb. higher; while American Arrivals were 11-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4½d. for August deliveries, and 4 7-64d. for December-January. The market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals steady; Sales 7,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Day's Imports *nil*. The Manchester market was strong.

There has been no further change in the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool to-day, nor in those of Surats; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. higher in the nearest position, but 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower in the others. The market closed steady this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 4,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports are 2,000 bales. The Manchester market har been firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 43,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 48,000 bales. The week's Imports were 8,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 43,000 bales, and closed yesterday at 582,000 bales.

In New York yesterday, an advance of 3-16 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; while Futures were 8 points higher, both for September and December, at 7·53 and 7·62 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, compared with 500 bales last year and 800 bales the year before.

To-day, 8 3-16 cents per lb. has still been quoted in New York for spot Cotton; but Futures have further advanced 5 points, for September at 7·58 cents, and 7·66 cents for December. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales, going against 100 bales in 1895 and 500 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 7,010,000 bales.

Imports of *Piece-Goods and Yarns.*—Reuter's figures for the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the month of July being now to hand, we are able to give below our usual monthly comparative Statement, from which it will be seen that in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* the missions to this port in last month though some 7½ million yards less than in June, were nearly 6¾ million yards heavier than in July 1895. In the other items of *Cotton Cloth*, the shipments of *Coloured* were about a million yards less than for the preceding month, but over half a million more than in July last year; while in the case of *Printed*, there was a large diminution last month as against June; but little difference in the other comparison. The shipments of *Yarn* show a large reduction compared with those in June, but were about on a level with those in the coaresponding month last year. Taking the figures for the completed seven months of the present year—January-July—we find an increase in the missions to Bombay in every item of *Cloth* and also in *Yarn*, that in the principal tone of *Grey Cotton* being over 74¼ million yards. In the shipments te Calcutta and Madras the figures given below disclose an increase, to both Presidencies, in the principal line of Plain Cotton for July compared withe those in the month preceding:—

		July 1896.	June 1896.	July 1895.
Bombay:—				
Plain	Cottons	21,700,000	31,900,000	18,000,000
Colored	,,	4,000,000	4,950,000	3,401,000
Printed	,,	6,850,000	8,400,000	6,250,000
Twist	,,	550,000	1,200,000	500,000
Calcutta:—				
Plain	Cottons	124,950,000	85,450,000	95,000,000
Colored	,,	6,800,000	5,881,000	6,500,000
Printed	,,	7,800,000	4,600,000	4,350,000
Twist	,,	1,300,000	950,000	950,000
Madras:—				
Plain	Cottons	3,750,000	3,350,000	3,400,000
Colored	,,	900,000	1,150,000	600,000
Printed	,,	1,000,000	1,150,000	1,001,000
Twist	,,	1,500,000	1,400,000	450,000
Bombay—		only 7 months	1896.	1895.
Plain	Cottons		220,100,000	2,15,800,000
Colored	,,		35,200,000	21,000,000
Printed	,,		60,550,000	39,800,000
Twist	,,		6,550,000	6,200,000

COTTON.—Hardly and business has been reported to-day in this market, the tone of which has been quiet, and prices unchanged, exporters having bought only 150 Wudwan, at Rs. 190; while the Mills have taken only 250 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 190; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 166 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have both been steady in tone to-day, a moderate amount of busines for export having been exported in the former, and a small amount in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,822 bales.
Wheat	2,514 cwts.
Linseed	855 ,,
Rapeseed	843 ,,
Groundnuts	744 ,,
Castorseed	1,840 ,,
Rice	1,775 ,,

FREIGHTS.—Nothing of importance has been reported in this market to-day beyond the berthing of the Aston Hall (s) for Liverpool and Marseilles at 5s. per ton for Wheat to Liverpool, and 5s. 6d. for light Seeds to Marseilles. For measurement cargo, 7s. 6d. per ton is being asked.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been no business to speak of, either way, transacted today, the market closing steady at the opening rates, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d. do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d. do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d. do.
Francs do.	1·50½

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109 9-16 for Money, and 109 7-16 for account in a week market for 3¼ per cents., and rates declined to 109¼ and 109 3-8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off; with 3 per cents. quoted at 104¼.

SHARES.—There has been a downward tendency in prices of Mill Scrip to-day, the following being the changes:—Central India, Colaba Land and Mill, and Manockjee Petit, each, Rs. 10 lower, Hindustan Rs. 15, Mazagon Rs. 2½, and Sun, 1¼; Sorab Woollen Mills, are Rs. 5 higher, and Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 2½.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 1st August 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	32,104	30,067	2,037	...	..	5,041
Parcels, &c.	39,274	29,512	9,762	...	21,163	...
Goods						
Other earnings	1,745	2,617	...	872	...	6,879
Total for week	73,123	62,196	10,927	...	...	...
Aggregate...	3,41,898	3,32,675	...	...	9,183	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DYER—HOG—July 22, at Holy Trinity, Millbrook, Edward John Richard Dyer, of Mandalay, Burma, to Mary Tarrer, second daughter of Lieut Gen T I M Hog, R A, of The Oaks, Redbridge, Southampton.

HART—SHERWILL—July 22, at the parish church, Cobham Surrey, Neville D Hart, youngest son of the late Henry Neville Hart, of Harley-street and Hampstead, to Helene Obre, youngest daughter of the late Lieut Col W S Sherwill, F R S, Staff Corps.

PEACOCK—BARLOW—July 21, at the Priory Church, Malvern, Frederick Peacock, of Calcutta, son of the late Fredrick Barnes Peacock, C S I, and grandson of the Right Hon Sir Barnes Peacock, to Laura Barlow, second daughter of the late Rev John Mount Barlow, of Ewhurst, Surrey, and Mrs Barlow, of Barnard's Green House, Malvern.

QUIN—WYMAN—July 25, at All Saints', Kensington Park, Charles Fortescue, youngest son of the late Lieut Col Henry Evans Quin, Bengal Staff Corps, to Henrietta Mary, only daughter of the late William Wyman, Esq, of Leamington, Warwickshire, and of Mrs Wyman, 32, Colville-road, W

RUSSELL—FORBES—July 22, at St Micheal's, Paddington, by the Rev B B Smythe, assisted by the Rev C Wilks, Archibald William Forbes Russell, I M S, son of A Elliot Russell, Esq, late B C S, to Katherine Hamilton Forbes, youngest daughter of the late Major F M Hay Forbes, I C S.

DEATHS.

CLAY—July 23, of peritonitis, at 225, Gloucster terrace, Hyde Park, W, David Kelc, sixth son of the late Major General Charles Henry Clay, Bombay Staff Corps, and of Eleanor Isabel Agnes Clay, his widow, aged 11.

EVEREST—July 23, at Fulham, Charles Evreux Hampden Everest, only son of the late Charles Evreux Everest, formerly Surgeon to the Residency at Nepaul.

GAITSKELL—July 24, at Torquay, Harriet, wife of Major Gen F Gaitskell, C B, Royal (late) Bengal Artillery, Retired.

LONGHURST—July 16, at Aldershot, Anne, Maude, wife of Major Seaward Longhurst, A V D, and second daughter of late Lieut Colonel John Hopkins, Bengal Army, aged 31.

MACLEAN—July 22, at Lazonby Hall, Cumberland, Hope, wife of John Dalrymple Maclean, Esq, of Lazonby Hall, and relict of Herbert Knowles, of Calcutta.

MILNE—July 25, at Tunbridge wells, Helen Patrica Milne, widow of Capt J G Duncan Milne, 24th Bombay N I, Deputy Commissarry General, aged 78.

TRAIL—In London, Catherine Elizabeth Margaret Jane Trail, daughter of the late David Trail, Surgeon H E I C S.

VARDON—July 25, at St Leonard's on Sea, Catherine Vardon widow of Major Frank Vardon, Madras Native Infantry, aged 78.

WAWN—July 28, at 20, Battersea rise, London, Newby Twisjell Wawn, Retired Branch Pilot of H M Bengal Pilot Service, aged 33.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELLES—August 7, at the Chase, Naini Tal, the wife of Captain Ellis, K O Yorkshire L I, of a son.

RUSSELL—August 12, at Ootacamund, the wife of S Russell, ICS, of a son.

TRAVERS—August 7, at Edwinstowe, Naini Tal, the wife of Major E A Travers, D A A G, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HARCOURT—August 7, at Aligarh, N W P, suddenly, of cholera, Henry Merill Harcourt, Superintendent, Postal Workshops and Press, aged 36.

THOMPSON—August 7, At Dhera Doon, of cholera, Alan Neill, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs H A Thompson, aged 9.

WHITE—August 8, suddenly of cholera, Philip James white, late Deputy Commissioner, Bara Banki, Oudh.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Actual Parishioner."—We cannot discuss the identity of our correspondents.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1896.

THE Speech from the Throne on the prorogation of Parliament, judging from the telegraphed summary, was very brief, but it touched upon two subjects, one of which admittedly gives rise to much anxiety, while the other is by no means free from it. The conventional assurance that Her Majesty's relations with Foreign Powers continue to be satisfactory, is immediately followed by a presentment of the operations against the Mahdists in the Soudan. It is not altogether in accordance with the conflicting statements as to their origin and scope given to Parliament from time to time. The hostile movements of the Dervishes on the Nile, and against the Italian positions in Abyssinia, convinced Her Majesty that it was necessary that the Egyptian Government should arrest their advance, and by the Royal advice and sanction the expedition was undertaken to restore to Egypt her lost territory as far as Dongola. This is a distinct admission that the expedition was undertaken in the interest of the Italians, whose position in Abyssinia was threatened. It is added that a considerable portion of territory has already been recovered by the short but brilliant action at Ferkat. It is strange that such undue importance should be attributed to the surprise so skilfully effected at Ferkat. A well-equipped force, outnumbering the Dervishes by three to one, rushed their camp, and made short work of them, capturing tents, arms, and supplies. The success did not, however, recover any of the lost territory which has still to be fought for against an enemy far outnumbering the Egyptian Army. The *Times* of Tuesday (July 28th) gave the prominence of editorial type to a remarkable letter, bearing the well-known pseudonym "Sudan." It recalled the fact that the Leader of the House of Commons had spoken of this expedition to Dongola as so entirely Egyptian that the British Government had not deemed it fitting to make enquiry as to the details of the cost. A similar disclaimer of the responsibility for the undertaking was addressed by Sir E. Malet to the Egyptian Government in April 1883, stating that the British Government accepted no responsibility for the expedition to the Soudan, commanded by General Hicks. In the present advance the Egyptian troops are under British officers. Nearly the whole of the Egyptian Army is employed, and if there be a check, a large British force may have to be sent to make good the advance. Ferkat is half way to Old Dongola, and only a third of the way to New Dongola. The new railway is not to go further than Ferkat, the high Nile being counted on for the forwarding of supplies. But the high Nile does not last long, and the difficulties of transport will be very great. If there be a reverse a large British force must be sent to the front. No such force is at present at hand, and there appears to be no intention of providing for any emergency of the sort. The writer, a military expert of considerable experience, intimates with sufficient clearness the advisability of at once realising that in this matter the Egyptian Government simply obeys orders, and asks that the country should recognise that the responsibility of bringing a difficult undertaking to a successful issue rests with the British Government, and not with that of the Khedive. No trace of a recognition of their responsibility in the matter is to be found in words put into Her Majesty's speech by the ministry.

A degree of foreboding akin to alarm is distinguishable in the reference to the deplorable state of things in Crete and Macedonia. The condition of some portions of Turkey, and especially of Crete, admittedly causes "much anxiety." While observing strict neutrality, Great Britain has endeavoured conjointly with the other Powers to effect a reconciliation by proposing to establish a system of Government acceptable alike to Christians and Mahomedans. The crude and by no means well considered proposals made with this excellent intention, have so far added greatly to the difficulties and perils of the situation. With a view to facilitate a compromise which should satisfy all parties, including the Sultan, the conditions suggested were made as "moderate" as possible, and were therefore only too certain to please nobody. They were, however, acceded to with somewhat unexpected promptitude by the Porte. The suspended constitution was set upon its feet again. A Christian Governor was appointed to convoke the Assembly, but Abdullah Pasha took precedence of the Christian Governor, and opened the proceedings of the Assembly with a speech in the Turkish language, though the constitution prescribed Greek. The Greek deputies protested, and they also drew up a list of grievances, and drafted a sort of Bill of Rights claiming, amongst other things, that the appointment of a Christian Governor should be made obligatory by law. It was also claimed that he should have control of the military in the Island. The Foreign Consuls could not accept this document as emanating from the Assembly, the Musulmans objecting that they were no parties to it; but it was received *a titre d'information*. The Mahomedans drew up a counter-statement setting forth that to render a Mahomedan incapable of acting as Governor would be an infringement of the principle of religious equality, that to place the Military Pasha under a Civil Governor would be an infringement of the sovereign authority, while the other demands would place the Mahomedans at the mercy of the Greeks in every relation of life. The Powers saw that the conditions already obtained were insufficient, but they could not well go to the Sultan and say that they had not understood the situation and must trouble him again. They confined themselves to recommending that a generous interpretation should be given to the conditions laid down, and that a policy of conciliation should be adopted. Meanwhile, arms and sympathisers were landed in different parts of the Island, and fierce encounters took place between troops and insurgents. Thereupon followed the difficulties which now confront the Powers individually and collectively, and threaten the general peace. The disturbances in Macedonia have added to the general unrest. The Balkan States, or at all events Bulgaria, covet Macedonia; Greece naturally considers that she has the best claim to the reversion of the kingdom of Philip and Alexander. Austria wants Salonica; Russia desires to uphold treaties, and keep the chaldron from overflowing before her arrangements are made to get her share of the brew. No wonder that Her Majesty's Government sees reason for anxiety in what is going on in some parts of Turkey—and especially in Crete. Similar anxieties—not altogether unrelieved in some cases by feverish hopes—are shared by other Governments.

The only reference to India and her neighbours in the Royal Speech is to be found in the paragraph mentioning the conclusion of the demarcation of the frontiers between this country and the territories of the Amir and of Afghanistan and the Shah of Persia. It seems strange that the continuance of friendly relations with the tribes on the road to Chitral should find a place in a speech from the Throne, but there it is. Impecunious tribes will keep open a road to their neighbour's territories as long as they are paid handsomely for their trouble. As usual on such occasions, the Speech closes with a recital of the different Bills passed during the Session. It would be a useful innovation to recite also the long list of the Bills that did not pass through no fault of their own, but through "incapacity and mismanagement" of her Majesty's Government or the "garrulity and obstruction" of her Majesty's Opposition, carefully apportioning the responsibility incurred under either head. The Session which has just closed at the appointed time has been not unfruitful of surprises. It has brought home to a Government which took office with a magnificent following that it is no more possible to force two or three important measures through the House of Commons with a majority of a hundred and fifty votes than with one of fifteen or twenty. Mr. Balfour has learned that lesson, and has declared that under the existing procedure the Angel Gabriel could not have succeeded in the impossible task better than himself. The wrecking and abandonment of the Educational Bill, the "chief measure of the Session," after a week's debate, was due to a wholly unexpected defection in the ranks of the sworn supporters of the Government. The Irish Land Bill was only saved from a similar fate by the equally unexpected vigour with which Mr. Balfour turned upon Mr. Carson, the spokesman of a powerful group of Irish landlords, and the firmness with which Lord Salisbury put his foot down when defeated in the Lords by the defection of the same group. It must have been a strange experience for the Premier to find himself denounced by Lord Ardilaun in the hospitable columns of the *Times* as a treacherous minister, who has betrayed his Unionist supporters. The anger and resentment of this section of the Government supporters went even so far as to characterise Lord Salisbury and his colleagues as revolutionaries of a very flagitious type.

THE Board of Directors of the P. and O. Company have for some time past had under consideration the question of meeting the complaints of Anglo-Indian passengers respecting the higher comparative rates they pay than the Australian colonist. It is stated that as a result of the enquiries made on the subject, the P. and O. Company have decided to reduce the first-class fare from Bombay to London by Rs. 100. There has so far been no official declaration of this decision, and we therefore make the announcement with due reserve. If the concession has been granted it will come as a welcome boon to service men and others, who in these days of a depreciated rupee have felt they could not afford to travel in the first saloon, and who have yet shrunk from the inconveniences of travelling in the second saloon. Men who have only short leave cannot afford to take the risk involved in travelling by lines not carrying Her Majesty's mails—a fact which is even recognised in the rules of the Passengers' Defence League,—and the concession will be especially welcome in such cases. It will go some way at least to modify the disparity between the Indian and Australian fares which have always seemed so strange to most people. It is no part of our duty or our inclination to defend that disparity, but there is at least another side of the question besides that so energetically and so persistently proclaimed by Dr. Barry. Everyone knows that heavy dues have to be paid on all passengers carried through the Suez Canal. The dues are, of course, the same whether the passenger is proceeding to Melbourne or Sydney or is only coming to Bombay. This in itself, in estimating the cost per day of a journey of 12,000 miles and one half that distance, would give the former journey an advantage even if the charges of the company were in both cases based on the question of distance. A Canal due of five pounds when distributed for purposes of comparison over a journey lasting twenty days, gives a daily average of five shillings, whereas distributed over a journey lasting forty days, the average is reduced by one-half. This difference in favour of Australia is, however, of very little account, when placed in juxta position to the variation in the economic conditions under which the respective services are carried on. The Australian boats invariably have their full complement of cargo on both journeys, whereas the mail steamer frequently leaves Bombay with very small shipments. Indeed, so depressed is the export traffic from this port to the West that the P. and O. has been taking cargo to London at four shillings a ton, a rate not much in excess of the charges of small coasting vessels for local trade. The passenger traffic between the Old Country and her distant Australian Colonies is also less fluctuating because less dependent on the seasons than that between England and India. The Colonial traffic has the further advantage that there is a gold country at each end, and losses

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

Her Majesty, in her speech from the Throne, says:

My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

The hostile movements of the Dervishes on the Nile and against the Italian positions in Abyssinia convinced me that it was necessary that the Egyptian Government should arrest their advance, and by my advice and sanction the expedition was undertaken to restore to Egypt her lost territory as far as Dongola. A considerable portion has already been recovered by the short but brilliant action fought at Ferkat.

The condition of some portions of Turkey and especially Crete continues to cause me much anxiety, and while observing strict neutrality, I have endeavoured conjointly with the Powers to effect a reconciliation by proposing to establish a system of government acceptable alike to Christians and Mussalmans.

Her Majesty then trusts that the Matabeles will accept her clemency, and refers to the delimitation agreement with the Ameer and the Shah, and adds that friendly relations continue to be maintained with the tribes on the road to Chitral.

The Speech closes with reciting the different Bills passed during the Session.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, to-day, stated that there was every hope of an early agreement with America relative to the arbitration in the Venezuelan Question.

SCRATCHING OF ST. FRUSQUIN.

St. Frusquin has been scratched for the Saint Leger.

LI HUNG CHANG ND LORD SALISBURY.

L. Hung Chang paid a long farewell visit to Lord Salisbury, to-day, and it is officially stated that they discussed the Tariff question nearly the whole time.

SURREY *VS.* KENT.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Kent, the latter team was beaten by ten wickets.

THE NANSEN EXPEDITION.

Aug. 15.

Nansen, the explorer, and one companion, were conveyed to Norway in the steamer Windward, belonging to the Harmsworth expedition, which found them in Franz Josef Land.

They had left their steamer, Fram, embedded in the ice in latitude eighty-six. The crew were all well.

Nansen expects the Fram to drift to Spitzbergen in safety.

LI HUNG CHANG AT HAWARDEN.

Li Hung Chang to-day had a cordial hour's interview with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden. They conversed principally about commerce; Li Hung Chang pointing out the necessity of railways to develop the commerce of China.

CRICKET NEWS.

Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by 196 runs.

Australia has beaten Sussex by six wickets.

THE POONA *VS.* BOMBAY MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The annual cricket match, Poona *vs.* Bombay, will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday next, at Bombay. The following will represent Poona:—Messrs. Usborne, Browne, Herbert, Fernyhough, Ainsworth, Pocock, Mander, Sale, Creig, Moor, Bythel, and Captains Walton and Addison.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Owing to continuous fall of rain, the annual Presidential Assault-at-arms, which was fixed to take place from Friday next, has been postponed till further notice.

FOOTBALL: POONA GYMKHANA VS. MAJOR WILLIAMS' XX.

The Rugby Football match between Poona Gymkhana and Major Williams' XX., was played on the Gymkhana ground, before a large number of spectators. The Gymkhana won by two tries to *nil*.

POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

(FROM THE HON. SECY., W. I. T. CLUB.)

Owing to incessant rain in Poona, the Steeple Chases are postponed till the 17th and 19th of September.

THE APPEAL OF GUARD STEERS.

REVERSAL OF SENTENCE.

The sentence of Rs. 200 fine passed on the 7th July, by Colonel Newnham Smith, Cantonment Magistrate, upon Guard E. Steers, of the G. I. P. Railway, in connection with the accident which occurred between Uruli and Yeot stations on the 8th June, was reversed on appeal by the Honourable Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, who held that accused was not guilty of negligence or of any illegal ommision.

THE RECENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The Poona police have succeeded in arresting one private of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and a porter of the G. I. P. Railway in connection with the recent highway robbery in the premises of Mr. Nurserwanjee, jeweller in East Street. The name of the private is Atta Mahomed, who has produced about Rs. 500 worth of jewellery from his room. The porter, who was staying near the Connaught Market, brought two rings and Rs. 140, which, he said, was the produce of the jewellery.

THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABBA.

The annual general meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha, under vice-president Sardar Baba Majurah, was held, yesterday, for appointing office-bearers and electing secretaries. Professor G. K. Gokhale, who was secretary of the Sabha for the last seven years, having resigned, Professor Parangpe has been elected to take his place. It was a great loss to the Sabha, and they recorded its regret by passing a vote of thanks, expressing high appreciation of his long and zealous services.

HEAVY WEATHER IN POONA.

Rain has commenced again for the last two days. There is no delivery of the Calcutta and Allahabad dak, owing to damage on the line, near Jubbulpur. The water on the Bhore Ghauts is very heavy.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The Lansdowne Cantonment is to be handed over to the Civil authorities. It has been provisionally decided to pass over Quetta permanently to the Punjab Command. The Officers commanding Bengal Madras, the Punjab, and Bombay will shortly be given the same powers as formerly held by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Bombay and Madras Armies.

REMOUNTS.

Over 1,600 walers and 2,000 countrybreds will be purchased by the Remount Department for the ensuing year.

THE CALCUTTA DEFAMATION CASE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

The case in which the Rev. F. M. Stewart charges Mr. Gaspar, publisher, *Sunday Times*, with defamation, came on for hearing, yesterday. Some minor details of the compromise not being completed, the case was adjourned to the 24th instant, when it will be withdrawn.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

HONGKONG, Aug. 14.

The steamer Mirzapore left here yesterday afternoon.

PENANG, Aug. 15.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left here this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Aug. 16.

French mail steamer Ernest Simons from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera 3 15-32

The Manchester market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols 113⅛

3 per cent. Rentes 102⅜

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 120½

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 64 11-16

Bar Silver 31

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		43,000 Bales.
" " "	Surats	2,500 "
" " " Imports of Cotton		8,000 "
" " "	Surats	Nil. "
" Stock of Cotton		582,000 "
" "	Surats	53,000 "

THE HARRIS CHALLENGE CRICKET SHIELD.

This fine shield, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Lund and Blockley, is now on view at their Fort establishment. In the centre, surrounded by a laurel wreath, is a medallion portrait of Lord Harris. Above, flanked on either side by a tiger and lion's head, is a figure of victory, and a scroll on which is inscribed "Harris" Memorial Challenge Shield. On either side of the medallion portrait are figures representative of the two leading Native cricket teams in Bombay, and at the base a cricket scene with the Bombay Gymkhana as a back ground. The foliated edges have ribbons upon which will be engraved year by year the name of the winning team. The design is a modification of two Challenge Shields for the British and Native armies, made by Messrs. Lund and Blockley in 1890. The shield was submitted to Lord Harris, who expressed himself as greatly pleased with it, particularly as regards the excellent likeness of himself in the medallion.

The history of the shield is, that when Lord Harris left Bombay two memorials were started in his name. The first was in commemoration of his administrative acts during his Governorship of Bombay, and the other for the great interest he took in physical education. In the latter connection a grand entertainment was given him on the eve of his departure, and a large sum was subscribed to perpetuate his name by a handsome shield, to be competed for annually by the schools. The members of the committee were gentlemen whose names are household words in Bombay with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.I.E., president; Sir Dinshah Maneckjee Petit, vice-president; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., and Mr. Harkisondass Narotumdass, treasurers; Mr. Ghordhandass Khatao, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, honouary secretaries.

FLOODS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Jubbulpore section of the G. I. P. Railway line being damaged by floods, through communication is impossible, and arrangements have been made to tranship passengers and luggage over the Dodhie River, the bridge being seriously affected. The Calcutta mail, which should have arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, could not be brought in until yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. The mail train, yesterday, arrived five hours behind time. The damage will be soon repaired, and in a week through communication will be re-established. Passengers, luggage, parcels, &c., are booked direct, but in case of heavy goods, the owners are informed that such articles would be carried by a circuitous route.

THE ROUGH WEATHER.

The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram, on Saturday afternoon, from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla:—"Storm crossing head of Peninsula towards west. West winds increasing. Perhaps advisable to hoist cautionary flag signal." Accordingly the cautionary signal was hoisted on the Town Castle flagship.

The P. and Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain S. Barcham, which arrived in harbour, on Friday, from Hongkong, encountered moderate to fresh monsoon, squally and heavy rain.—The s. s. Æolus, Captain H. Brackenbury, which arrived in harbour, on Friday evening, from Cardiff, met with strong monsoon.—The s. s. Albion, Captain W. Ritchie, which arrived here on the 14th instant, from Bangkok, experienced fresh monsoon.—The s. s. Echuca, Captain A. W. Bond, arrived in harbour, on the 15th instant, from Akyab, and experienced strong S. W. monsoon.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Loodhiana, Captain S. Warrington, came in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, and met with ordinary S. W. monsoon.—The s. s. Baroda, Captain G. Schmidt, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Hamburg, and encountered strong S. W. monsoon and high sea.—The s. s. Kirkdale, Captain J. McCambridge, came in harbour, yesterday, from Liverpool, and had strong monsoon.

RIOTING AT THE SUTARPAKHADY.

A case of rioting is now being heard in the court of the Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Kotwal, at Thana. Some twenty-five men, some of them landed proprietors, are charged with rioting and attempting to murder two Native Christians at a place, called Sutarpakhady, near Coorla. This case has arisen out of a dispute regarding land. Seven witnesses for the prosecution were examined. They all deposed that they were returning to their homes from a place, called Bamanwara; and the accused waylaid them at Sutarpakhady, and attacked them. Mr. Hemming appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Furdunji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended. Mr. Taleyarkhan reserved his cross-examination, and the case was adjourned. The case has created some sensation here.

THERMOMETER READING.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—August 15.

10 p.m.	78·1

SUNDAY, August 16.

6 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	76·7
2 p.m.	76·4
4 p.m.	78·0

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 31.

THE JAMESON CASE.

It was not until the closing day of the great trial of Dr. Jameson and his officers that the public interest in the proceedings was at all remarkable. The result of the long and weary inquiry came rather as a surprise. There was not a great deal of speculation as to what the verdict would be, and although people did not still say what almost everybody said six months ago, that no English jury would convict the defendants, no one seemed to expect that the ending would be quite what it was. On the Continent, where attention seems this week to have been divided between the Jameson trial and the so-called Congress of Socialists, it seems to have been generally imagined that if a verdict of guilty was found the punishment inflicted would have been a substantial fine. That I fancy was the feeling of many persons here, but the sentences were quietly accepted as on the whole not too severe. Since then a strong agitation in favour of the "prisoners" (as the Lord Chief Justice styled them after the verdict had been delivered) being treated in gaol as first-class misdemeanants has sprung up, and as I am writing news comes from the House of Commons that this clemency is to be shown to them. Very strong pressure was brought to bear upon the Government to obtain this concession, and one of the most powerful influences exercised upon Sir Matthew White-Ridley was no doubt the memorial signed by a hundred members of Parliament, including Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Davitt. The Irish party have taken a prominent part in these efforts to mitigate the punishment of Dr. Jameson and his companions, and for reasons that will be well understood. Although the representatives from Ireland are just now on the best of terms with her Majesty's Government, and are almost effusive in their expressions of gratitude for the new Land Bill they are obliged to look ahead. A strong personal friendship, it seems, has sprung up between Mr. Gerald Balfour and Mr. Timothy Healy. But that will not prevent Mr. Timothy Healy from being sent to gaol by Mr. Gerald Balfour if the present period of peace should unfortunately give way to a fresh outbreak of the old troubles. The decision arrived at to allow the Transvaal raiders to be relieved of indignities properly put upon ordinary malefactors will, it is hoped by Mr. Dillon and his friends, establish a precedent that may be useful in the future. I do not know what the delegates at the Queen's Hall will say to it. They must regard Dr. Jameson as a representative of the capitalist and exploiting class whose misdeeds have been so vehemently denounced all through the week, and if a resolution is not passed protesting against the consideration shown to him, they will show, in spite of all the manifestations to the contrary they have exhibited, that they are not absolutely destitute of self-control. Lord Russell's summing up is admitted to have been a masterly performance, though it may, as the *Times* puts it, have recalled the judicial habits of an earlier age and really constituted a more forcible statement of the case against the prisoners than the speech of the able, but by no means brilliant, Attorney-General. Mr. Chamberlain's alacrity in fulfilling his promise to move for the appointment of a Committee of inquiry directly the Jameson trial ended, and his desire to fall in with the wishes of his opponents to make the reference as broad as possible has given perhaps rather more satisfaction to the Opposition than to some of his Conservative friends, who rightly or wrongly attribute to him the serious trouble the Government are in with the representatives of the Irish landlords. Mr. Maclean, in a speech that has added to his increasing reputation in the House, cynically observed that he regarded with some suspicion the agreement made between the two front benches since it had received Mr. Labouchere's benediction, and he ventured to prophesy that a committee which cannot sit until next January will never sit at all. The *Times* thinks this is going too far, but admits that the events of the next few months are likely to modify the situation to a considerable extent. Certainly there appears to be a reaction in Mr. Rhodes's favour at the Cape, and Mr. Maclean's advice to the House to be careful how it puts itself in conflict with the sentiment of the British colonies in South Africa and with the opinion of a large number of people in this country, is not unworthy of consideration.

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

I suspect that I am not the only reader of the *Times* who has been disappointed not to find a letter in this morning's issue of the leading journal from the Commander-in-Chief explaining that his evidence before the Royal Commission on Wednesday had been misunderstood by the reporters. I refer of course particularly to his amazingly indiscreet remarks about the value of the Native army as a fighting force. It may be as well to quote his words textually. Mr. Buchanan, whose questions showed intelligence and knowledge, asked Lord Wolseley if he said that India ought to pay every penny of the military cost which this country would not have incurred but for India. "Yes," was the emphatic reply. "But is not the keeping up of the forces necessarily an obligation to a certain extent upon the whole Empire?" pertinently enquired Mr. Buchanan. Lord Wolseley did not think so. "The whole English Army that we maintain in England is a reserve to be sent to India whenever she requires it, for which reserve India pays nothing." Should India pay every farthing of military expense? "Yes, and the Navy too." Mr. Caine interposed with an appropriate question. "Surely," said the ex-member for Bradford, "the Indian Army is quite as much a reserve force for our own emergencies?" He might have added "If not, then why are the Indian troops at Suakin." Here is Lord Wolseley's extraordinary answer:—"We should not like to put our Indian troops in front of European soldiers. I should not like to fight France or Germany or any other army with Indian troops." His lordship is, of course, entitled to his opinions, but considering that he is at the head of the military services, and that less than a fortnight previously the Secretary of State for War had in his place in the House of Peers expressed a hope that we should frequently see Native troops taking the field by the side of our own soldiers, was it wise—I had almost written was it patriotic—of Lord Wolseley thus to hold up the Indian Army to the contempt of all Europe? We can imagine what pleasure his disparaging observation gave to certain Anglophobes in more than one continental capital when it was telegraphed to those cities. The only wonder is that someone sitting round the table did not then and there protest. But of course that would not have done much good, unless Lord Wolseley had shown himself adroit enough to give a less unfortunate meaning to his ill-considered statement. After this the lofty air of superiority he assumed in referring to English officers in India is a small matter. Naturally he does not like the idea of all Indian military opinion being against the War Office ideas of *meum et tuum*, and so he follows a course beloved of Old Bailey practitioners in former times. "No case; abuse the other side." "His (Lord Wolseley's,) experience of India was that it produced a great number of the ablest officers in the army, but they knew very little of the organization of the Imperial Army all over the world, and they were more especially ignorant of the difficulties we had in obtaining recruits and in keeping up the number established by Parliament every year." The Indian officer is so ignorant that he does not know what goes on at Aldershot and Dover. Yet the superior beings at the Horse Guards know more about the state of things at Poona and Bangalore than officers in those cantonments. As to Lord Wolseley's passage of arms with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, it must be confessed that the latter did not show to advantage. He appears to have lost his temper when he talked about England having "done the greatest possible material injury to India," and the only excuse that many will see for language so extravagant is that Viscount Wolseley's views as to the expense that should be borne by India were, to say the least, a little irritating. Lord Welby very properly stopped Mr. Naoroji in the line of cross-examination he was adopting. He will have a chance of ventilating his peculiar opinions when he enters the witness-box, as he will do before the enquiry terminates. It has been suggested that instead of calling so many "experts" Lord Welby should invite the ex-Viceroys and the former Secretaries of State to give evidence. After the figure some of them cut in the debate in the House of Lords on the 16th instant, I am not so sure that Lord Welby would be doing wise if he acted on this suggestion.

THE ABUSE OF ATHLETICS.

The note of warning recently uttered by that eminent muscular lawyer, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, has been followed by some weighty observations to the same effect from the well known-master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dr. Butler avows himself—he would scarcely be an Englishman if he did not—an orthodox believer in the value and necessity of out-of-door sports, but he fears that the distinctions, the publicity, the hero-worship connected with the pursuit of athletics tends to stifle that sacred fire of intellectual attainment which next to his moral ascendency is "the noblest gift of God to man." It is Dr. Butler's firm conviction that in course of time—thirty or forty years hence—the present "adoration" of athletic sports in these isles will be regarded as little short of idolatry. The University authorities are becoming alarmed, it seems, at the absence of literary culture in the young men who come up from the public schools. The number who are unable to write their own language with anything like correctness and grace is, says Dr. Butler, absolutely surprising. If the suggestion made by Lord Rosebery in the speech he delivered at Epsom a week ago, that an inquiry should be instituted by Government into the causes why we are being beaten in foreign markets by our rivals, particularly Germany, is carried out, it is to be hoped that Dr. Butler will be one of the witnesses examined. Some people, like, for instance, the members of the Federation of Cotton Spinners' Association, would say that we are losing trade owing to the unreasonable and harassing action of labour leaders. Lord Rosebery seems to think that "a certain lethargy, a certain indifference, a certain haughty feeling of superiority," and our neglect of technical education have led to a state of things that all deplore, and which may become very serious indeed if we do not bestir ourselves. Dr. Butler takes a wider view of the question. "They had been warned that there was danger ahead in respect of German competition, but there was one thing made in Germany that he envied that country, and that was their intellectual enthusiasm. The young Germans who worked at their schools and colleges with a degree of enthusiasm limited only by the grandeur of the subject had not won their pre-eminence by an ambition merely to exclude the Englishman." These remarks were made at the prize-distribution of Bedford Modern School. It is to be hoped that Dr. Butler's words will bear good fruit, and that as a beginning we may soon learn that as the result of the training imparted by such institutions as the Bedford Modern School English merchants are not under the necessity of declining to employ English clerks because they cannot conduct business correspondence in the French or German language. The British *pere de famille* is for ever asking "what shall we do with our sons?" Dr. Butler would reply "Forbid them to spend so many hours every day on their bikes and make them devote more time to their books." Earl Spencer in a speech at Northampton has been pleading for more secondary and university education, and telling us that, while Germany with a population of 45,000,000 (*sic*) has 24,000,000 using her universities, England with 30,000,000 has only 5,500 at what are called our seats of learning. Backward as we may be from an educational point of view we are fortunately not quite so backward as Earl Spencer makes out—if he has been correctly reported. As a Cambridge don points out, the undergraduates of Cambridge and Oxford amount to 6,253; Durham has 945; University College and King's College (London) have together over 1,500; Owens College has 965, not counting its evening students. If to these be added the various younger University Colleges with their large quotas of evening students we have cases like Nottingham with 1,580, Birmingham with 940, Leeds with 1,089; besides the flourishing colleges in Wales. Moreover, Earl Spencer ignores, as his Cambridge critic reminds us, the great London hospitals which in this country have no university status.

LANCASHIRE LAMENTATIONS.

I have referred above to the complaint of the Federation of Cotton Spinners' Association against the trade-union wire-pullers. This complaint is made in the report of the Committee laid before the annual meeting of that body held this week. The Committee say that the year under review has been most discouraging to cotton spinners. The average margin between the raw material and the yarn has been narrow and unremunerative. Instead of a natural development in the cotton-spinning industry in the country, the number of spinners is decreasing, whilst on the Continent, in India, and in the Far East mills are being erected on a rather free scale. In France, notably, several concerns are being built at this moment, and it is significant that part of the capital for the equipment of these factories is being found in Lancashire. To meet the attitude of the operatives it is declared to be more than ever necessary that efforts should be made by the federation to cover all the spinning firms in the country. But it is not only against their operatives that the federation declare war. Those dreadful millowners in Bombay also come in for notice, and the Committee with perhaps more zeal than discretion announce to all the world that they will "not rest satisfied" until the Indian import duties are entirely abolished. Considering what parties will do for votes, and how squeezable some Secretaries of State for India can be, it would not be altogether wise to regard this petulant outburst with complete indifference. The Bombay Millowners' Association will doubtless be on its guard. The condition of the Lancashire Cotton industry has also been referred to, though in rather less pessimistic terms, by Mr. W. H. Holland, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Speaking at the quarterly meeting he said that cotton spinners in this country had improved their position in the last three months, because, while cotton had fallen five-eighths of a penny per lb., yarn had only fallen three-eighths. There was plenty of capital and no lack of enterprise, and this capital and enterprise would be quickly seen in the erection of new cotton mills, if there was a reasonable prospect of those mills yielding satisfactory returns. He admitted that "many important concerns" are doing "extremely well," but say that they are exceptionally placed. The Marquis of Londondery, whose energy on provincial platforms must sooner or later be rewarded, the other night defended the Agricultural Rating Bill or rather Act, and said that the intention of her Majesty's present advisers is "to benefit all classes of the community." Why do not the Lancashire legions compel this most benevolent of benevolent Governments to pass an Industrial Rating Bill for the special benefit of the English cotton spinners? Such a measure might conciliate Mr. George Whiteley, the recalcitrant member for Stockport.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

The recent discussions in both Houses of Parliament on the payment of the troops sent from India to Suakin and the evidence of Viscount Wolseley at last Wednesday's sitting of the Welby Commission are causing the forthcoming debate on the Indian Budget to be awaited with more than the usual amount of interest. Sir William Wedderburn proposes to move a resolution declaring that the East India Accounts should each year be examined and reported on by a Select Committee of the House, thus assimilating the practice as regards Indian Accounts to that followed by means of the Public Accounts Committee, in respect of the Accounts of the United Kingdom; while Mr. Herbert Roberts hopes to revive the Jhallawar case by proposing that in the opinion of the House it is desirable to revise the arrangements under which political control is exercised over Indian Princes and Chiefs, and especially to provide that in future no deprivation or penalty shall be imposed upon an Indian Prince or Chief on the ground of maladministration or misconduct until the fact of such maladministration or misconduct shall have been established before a public and independent tribunal.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

At the meeting of the British Medical Association, at Carlisle, on Tuesday, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji was allowed to move his proposition after the presidential address as he had to be in London the following day to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure. As the subject was brought forward when the representatives of the non-medical press were absent, the proceedings are not reported in the daily papers, but I have received from one of the delegates some particulars of what transpired. Dr. Bahadurji's speech was attentively listened to, but immediately he resumed his seat, and before his motion could be seconded, Dr. Macnamara, formerly of the Indian Medical Service and a well-known authority on cholera, was on his feet moving the previous question. He was, however, a little too previous; and Dr. Woodcock, of Manchester, was called upon to second the original motion. He made a spirited speech, and described the present constitution of the medical services in India as an injustice to that country. It now became Dr. Macnamara's turn, and he moved the previous question. Dr. Macnamara urged the Association to be careful that it did not commit a mistake by want of knowledge of the question. His amendment was seconded by another retired Indian doctor, Sir J. Ewart, of Brighton, who pointed out that the Netley route was open to natives of India as well as Englishmen. In response to the feeling of the meeting the amendment was withdrawn in favour of a proposal which Sir J. Ewart fathered to refer Dr. Bahadurji's proposal to the Indian branches of the Association for report. This solution of the matter was cheerfully accepted by Dr. Bahadurji, but some of his opponents, not anticipating that events would shape themselves in this way, wished to revert to the previous question. This, of course, could not be done, and the discussion proceeded. A Scotch graduate said he did not see why he should be disqualified for any civil appointment in India simply because he was not a military man. He also rebuked the opposition for their interruptions, and accused them of wishing to stifle discussion. He was followed by Surg.-Major Ince, who paid a high compliment to Dr. Bahadurji for his graceful eloquence and scientific attainments, and said they were all proud of having an opportunity to meet him and hear his address. He thought that Dr. Bahadurji's acceptance of the proposal to refer his resolution to the Indian Branches for report was a moral victory for him, for it meant just that close study and discussion of the subject which he all along desired. After another member had spoken in favour of the original motion, Dr. Bahadurji rose to reply. Sir J. Ewart then said he should also say something more if Dr. Bahadurji was permitted to make any explanation. The President asked Dr. Bahadurji to reply. He pointed out that the Netley route was not recognised as the route to College Professorships and Scientific appointment, even for appointments at the Netley School. The competitive military enlistment required physical as well as intellectual qualifications, and the physical tests for serving in the army were not the tests for serving in educational and scientific appointments. If Indians were no good as products of medical schools and the medical graduates compared so unfavourably with the graduates of Arts and Law and Engineering schools, it surely pointed to the defective education in the Medical Faculty. Finally, the resolution referring the scheme to the Indian branches for report was unanimously adopted. Dr. Bahadurji was examined at considerable length before the Welby Commission, and I am told that his evidence made a distinctly favourable impression upon the Royal Commissioners.

THE MURDER OF DR. SORABJI RUSTOMJI BOYCE.

I received a visit, a few days ago, from Mr. Merwanji R. Boyce, pleader, of Zanzibar. He came to inform me that the Foreign Office have at length consented, with the approval of the Treasury, to a pension being granted to the widow and two children of his late brother, Dr. S. R. Boyce, who was treacherously murdered in circumstances that will be remembered by your readers, at Kisugale, in Makanjira's country, on the coast of Lake Nyassa, on December 18, 1891. At the time of his death the deceased was medical officer to Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General in Central Africa, Sir H. H. Johnston, his staff, and the Sikh Police Force under him. It was in this capacity that Dr. Boyce was acting when he fell a victim to the savage chief Makanjira, and all who are acquainted with the facts will be glad to learn that something is to be done to show in a tangible form the gratitude of the British Government for the gallantry displayed by the courageous Parsee medical officer who, to quote the words of Sir H. H. Johnston, was as excellent as he was modest and brave. Not being entitled to a pension in the regular course, his widow represented her case to the Home Government when the Earl of Rosebery was at the Foreign Office. Lord Rosebery expressed through the then Permanent Secretary, Sir Philip Currie, his regret that there was no fund at his disposal out of which he could make any allowance to Mrs. Boyce. Since then the situation has altered. Makanjira's territory now forms part of the British possessions, and all his property has been confiscated. That being so it was decided by Mrs. Boyce's friends to make another appeal to the Foreign Office. The success of that appeal is mainly, if not entirely, due to Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., who by interviews with Mr. Curzon and in other ways energetically exerted himself to secure a fair consideration of Mrs. Boyce's undoubted claims for liberal treatment.

INDIAN REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., intends to ask Lord George Hamilton whether the Indian Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, does not provide for the confinement of girls, but only for boys: whether a recent *Gazette of India* published the draft of an amending **Act which, however**, makes no provision for young female offenders: whether young female offenders are confined in jails where they are obliged to associate with professional thieves and other adult criminals: and whether he can take some steps to ameliorate this condition of affairs.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Earl of Macclesfield; Maj.-Gen. W. R. Farmer; Lieut.-Gen. Hon. A. G. C. Chichester; Col. Capel Cure; Capt. Fenwick; Surg.-Capt. Trask; Lieut. R. Polwhele; Canon Cooper; Lady Massy; and Miss "Mamie" Dickens.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31ST JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, with the Overland Mails of July 31, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 6 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beeston, Mr P
Boyd, Surg-Lt-Col
Dumayne, two Misses
Feast, Miss
Grove, Rev P S
Kenna, Mr P A
Kenna, Mr T J
Leveridge, Mrs
MacTavish, Mr
Orr, Mr
Rowcroft, Lieut C H
Richards, Rev C H
Read, Mrs
Trevor, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Williams, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Biddulph, Mr M
Barker, Brig-Surg-Lt
Crawford, Mr F L
Eyschiel, Mr J A
Hight, Mr and Mrs A S
Harwood, Surg Maj
Hall, Mr, Mrs, and Child
Kellie, Col
Lawrence, Mr and Mrs
Moore, Mr
Morgan, Mr D
Mountford, Mr L J
Murray, Mr R D
Miecklejohn, Mr G F
Scantlebury, Capt
Stewart, Mr H R and Miss
Smith, Mr J
Upcot, Mr F R J
Westmoreland, Lt-Col

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Jinnah, Mr
Leitao, Mrs M F
Magalhaes, Genl and Secy
Pinto, Mr T M

FROM ADEN.—Smith, Mr G H

SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

The following prizes have been awarded at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which opens on Monday. The Viceroy's prize: Mrs. Barber, Murree, for a portrait of native girl; the Lieutenant-Governor's prize for a picture in oils: Lieutenant Molyneux; the Society's prize for water-colours: Colonel Strahan; the Commander-in-Chief's first prize: Colonel Holdich; second prize, open to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers only: Sergeant-Major Barton, Royal West Kent Regiment; Mr. Trevor's prize for a series of water-colour sketches: Mrs. O'Hara; Sir James Westland's prize for the best Indian landscape in oils: Mrs. Williamson; Colonel Ian Hamilton's prize for the best original picture of a lady: Mrs. Pirie; Sir Edwin Collen's prizes for children: 1st, Miss D. Joubert; 2nd, Miss C. Smith; 3rd, Miss Gladys Porter; the Maharaja of Kuch Behar's prize: Captain Donne; Mr. Chalmer's prize for a sketch of Simla scenery: Colonel Stopford; Mr. Woodburn's prize for the best flower subject: Mrs. Ibbetson; Mr. Woodburn's prize for the best monoctrome: Mrs. Bosanquet; the Simla Municipality's prize for a fruit, flower or still-life subject: Mrs. Young; the Society's prize, open to native artists only: Mr. Pitawalla.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN EXPENDITURE.

LORD WOLSELEY'S EVIDENCE.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

The members of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure met again on Wednesday (July 29), at the India Office, under the presidency of Lord Welby.

Lord Wolseley was first called and examined at considerably length by the Commissioners.

In reply to the Chairman, his Lordship said: I do not think that the organisation of the Indian Army is far beyond what experience has shown to be required. We merely send what the Indian Government asks for. It is a very serious inconvenience to our military organisation, and it puts a great deal of difficulty in the way of recruiting. The larger number of recruits we have to enlist for India every year adds to the cost, and, "pro tanto," increases our difficulties.

Therefore the India Government is not in a position to plead that the Army exceeds the requirements of India? Certainly not; and the Indian Government would not assent to a reduction. Those at home who are accustomed to the maintenance of a large Army all over the world are the best people to give an opinion on these subjects. My experience of India is that it produces a great number of the ablest officers in the Army; but they know very little of the organisation of the Imperial Army all over the world, and they are more especially ignorant of the difficulties we have of obtaining recruits, and of keeping up the number established by Parliament every year.

Are you satisfied with the organisation by which recruits are furnished to India? Certainly. The present system of recruiting is infinitely superior to the old system. The troops now sent to India annually is about 12,000. In the old days, when a lad came and said that he was 20, he was accepted; but now we have physical equivalents for the ages of recruits of 18, 19, and 20. The age which the Indian Government insists upon for recruits now is that they shall not be less than 20 years of age. The majority of soldiers who leave for India have had about 18 months' service.

It is contended that the recruits sent to India would be valuable in case of emergency, and, therefore, the Imperial Government should not charge India so much for them. At present India pays 7l. 10s. per man on the 72,000 or 73,000 troops in India. What do you say? I think the recruits for India would be a great nuisance to us in case of emergency. The emergencies in regard to England are, first of all, internal riot. Now, in a riot in a town, we would never think of sending them with troops to go into the streets. In case of invasion they would be a positive detriment, because we should have to leave non-commissioned officers who would of use to us in our regiments. In case of a threatened invasion, the men who had had a year's training would be put into fortifications along with the Volunteers. We should mobilise our Army and call out our reserves, and those men would be distributed according to the various regiments in England, and they would fill up our ranks and go into the depots, forts, fortifications, and the garrisons, who would not be called out into the field. The young boys who are intended to be sent to India every year would be in our way in a great measure, and they could only be utilised in the way I have stated. The depot was a sort of manufactory for soldiers.

Mr. Buchanan: The recruiting for the Indian Army indirectly strengthens the Home Force, does is not? Yes, but our Army is really a great reserve for the Army in India, and we are prepared to send out the whole of our Army to India if it were required. At present we have annually between 30,000 and 40,000 recruits, and but for India 10,000 recruits would be ample for our requirements; and we should have a better set of recruits.

Then we should not have the same effective strength? Yes, I think we should, because we should not have India on our backs, which might demand 15,000 or 20,000 men immediately if we were threatened by Russia or Afghanistan. In the event of an invasion of England they would be useful, as Volunteers would be used; but against that very improbable event of invasion, we have the very great difficulty of supplying India with a large number of recruits. We can always raise troops in England, but not in India. The men trained in India are inferior men.

The Chairman: What do you say as to the value of the short service—first, as to making it more effective; and, secondly, as an economical organisation? There is no doubt that the short service has brought about efficiency in the Army. It is a mistake to suppose that short service was established exclusively for the purpose of meeting the condition of the English Army. It was established because we could not obtain troops to enlist on long service. We could not get recruits for the Household troops under long service, but we got them filled up under short service. The short service is very popular, and I am glad to say, that we now have no difficulty in getting the 30,000 or 35,000 recruits which we annually require.

What is your idea generally as to what India should pay of the military expenditures? I think India should pay everything connected with the Army. Supposing India did not belong to us, it would be the difference between the establishment that we should have then and what we have now.

Mr. Naoroji: Is it not for the maintenance of British rule that these armies are there? Quite so.

Mr. Caine: Do you think that India ought to pay for Aden, which is used for other purposes than India? But it is exclusively used for India. It was established before the Suez Canal was there.

Mr. Buchanan: If India were withdrawn from the British Empire, would you stand on Aden? We should take time to consider that.

Mr. Caine: Surely, if we were at war with Russia under existing conditions we could use the Canal with perfect safety, and that is the contingency with regard to India? Quite so. I may say that Russia is not likely to go to war with us without having strong naval allies.

Is it a fair adjustment of the expense for Aden that India should pay 277,000 tens of rupees, while Great Britain only pays 16,000 tens of rupees? I think that, as India pays very little for the Navy, and as the Navy is the defence for Aden, it is quite fair.

Mr. Buchanan: Do you say that India ought to pay every penny of military cost which this country would not have incurred but for India? Yes.

But is not the keeping up of the forces necessarily an obligation to a certain extent upon the wh

British Army, it hardly seems right or reasonable that there should be two services in the medical department of the army. There would be a good deal of departmental clashing in a double administration, and the sacrifice of efficiency. It was only last year, in my study of the whole question, that I came upon a Parliamentary Return respecting medical officers in India from which I found that the whole question has long been engaging the attention of very competent authorities, among them being Lord Strathnairn, our present Commander-in-Chief, Lord Wolseley, Sir William Muir, and the Government of India. In that Return is a letter of the Government of India, dated November 1877, in which they themselves say that this double system meant a good deal of inefficiency and extravagant expenditure.

Sir Donald Stewart: Has not this system been changed?—I was going to show how far it has been already changed and how far it yet remains to be changed. The double system existed in both the administrative and executive branches of the services. Lord Wolseley considered that the best way to work out the number of officers required in a united service was to calculate on the fixed basis of an officer for so many men, and he found that if the two services were amalgamated there would be a reduction of something like 250 odd officers with a saving of 20 lakhs.

Chairman: You say the late Finance Commissioner gave it as 17½ lakhs?—Yes, but Lord Wolseley's figure was 20 lakhs. Then the Army Commission worked out savings under distinct heads, viz., savings on the administrative branch, and savings on the executive branch of the two services, as well as savings on reduction of hospital establishments and by the abolition of Netley for men serving in India. In the administrative branch the amalgamation has taken place, but with regard to the executive branches of the services the amalgamation has not taken place, and it is only the savings on the executive branch that I have quoted, viz., 17½ lakhs, and this is the figure quoted by the Finance Commissioner in his report. In time of war the medical department is worked as if the two services were one, and it would be to the interest of the Army that in time of peace the system should be such that medical officers should know something about both European and Native troops. As Lord Wolseley rightly pointed out, there is hardly any work for the Indian medical officer in his regiment, for almost all the medical needs of native troops are attended to by the native hospital assistants, who correspond to the old licentiates of the apothecary society of London. No doubt European medical officers would be required for the officers of the Native Army, but in stations where there were European troops as well, the European medical officers attached to European troops would be available for attending on officers of the Native Army. The reduction of officers has taken place in the administrative branch, and the executive branches of both the services are actually under the command of the head of the Army Medical Service. Practically it is really one service, and there was no necessity therefore for a double enlistment. With one enlistment, the Army Medical Service could look after the Indian troops, and those attached to Indian troops may form a separate section of the service, or members may take their turn of an extended Indian tour.

Sir D. Stewart: Will you tell us the disposition of troops and stations to effect this economy of 17½ lakhs?—I will not undertake that task; nor presume to go beyond what competent military authorities have advocated and described in the report of the Army Commission. But it is clear enough that under the combined arrangement, especially in stations with more than one European and Native regiment, a certain number of medical officers would disappear, in many cases the same officers looking after both the British and the Native troops. Lord Wolseley points out how at some stations when there are more than two or three regiments in each station a reduction of 7½ officers could be effected.

Where is Lord Wolseley's dispatch published?—In a parliamentary return respecting medical officers in India, dated 1879.

Mr. Jackson: Are we to understand that the opinion of Lord Wolseley, which has been quoted, applies or would apply to the existing state of things?—It would apply to the existing state of things so far as the executive branch of the service is concerned.

But when he expressed that opinion did the present order of things prevail?—Yes, and his opinion applied then to administrative branch also, which has since been remodelled.

Chairman: You should show how it affects things at the present time?—I have said that the opinion and the reduction applies now to the executive branch. The administrative branch has been remodelled, and the saving on that account is given separately by the Army Commission, but I have not referred to it at all. I asked several army officers whether any action has been taken with regard to the executive branch, and they have replied in the negative. The Army Commission Report, to which I refer is dated 1881, and I would refer to page 140 thereof, where the savings are put against different heads thus:—Administrative branch, saving 6,12,600; executive branch, saving 17,22,000; hospital establishment, 1,43,000; and abolition of Netley, 70,000. In the administrative branch there used to be two surgeons-general, and a double set of deputy administrative officers. These have ceased to exist. But the executive service is still double. And it is this executive branch amalgamation with a saving of 12½ lakhs that is referred to by the Finance Commissioner in his report of 1887. He refers also to the Station Hospital system; Lord Wolseley has said that the station hospital system for the Native Army would also give a saving in the same way that it did in the case of the European Army.

Now, as to the station hospital system there is a great difference of opinion?—Yes. So far as I can read the opinion of Lord Wolseley, the station hospital is more necessary as it would be more suitable for the native troops than for the British troops. I know it has been said that native troops always like to know their officers, and that this is the principal reason why the regimental system is still adhered to. But when you think of the fact that the native troops are mainly attended to by hospital assistants, the argument that they are anxious to know their own officers and be intimate with them, does not hold.

Sir Donald Stewart: Why do you quote Lord Wolseley as an authority on this question?—I thought he would know the wants of the Army much better than myself.

Have you ever heard the opinions of officers who have served in native regiments?—Yes. But the only thing they tell me is, that it can't be done. It is no good for the Native Army, and I am not prepared to believe in bare assertions.

Sir Andrew Scoble: Every individual regiment has its own hospital at present?—Yes.

Does the medical officer neglect his duty to the native sepoy, and even to the native assistant?—He does not neglect his duty at all, but there is hardly any work for him. The hospital assistant looks after the sepoy, and if there be anything particular to draw the attention of the European Officer to, he does it.

Does not the medical officer of the regiment attend at the hospital regularly, and look after the cases and give his instructions to the native hospital assistants?—Yes. But the mere hospital visit does not entail much work.

You are not an Army Medical Officer?—No. But I practise in Bombay and have had occasion to treat military men in Mazgaon Lines.

Don't they go to their own hospital?—Your Indian experience will tell you that Indians would rather go to their native doctors, and that is the prejudice and custom both with the civil and military native population. Then, with regard to the abolition of Netley, if Netley is to be maintained for the purpose of giving special instruction in professional subjects and in the special subjects of tropical diseases, then I maintain that the instruction in tropical diseases would be better given and the experience thereof better acquired by attaching or placing the medical officers on their arrival in India to Indian civil hospitals for a short period of study. With regard to special subjects taught at Netley there is hardly any necessity for the expenditure. Medical examinations of the various boards and Universities differ. There is a general medical curriculum which is gone through by all, but there are also extra courses given for the various examining Boards and Universities. If, therefore, the competitive examination also were to prescribe its special subjects, I dare say intending candidates would study them in their own medical schools. The Netley courses would be well met by a change in the competitive examination and by attendance at civil hospitals in India for a few months after arrival in India which would afford a better knowledge of tropical diseases than could be gained at Netley.

Sir Donald Stewart: This question which you are now discussing has been carefully enquired into last year by the War Department and the Government of India, and the Secretary of state for India, and all these arguments that you use were before those authorities, and after full consideration of the whole case, the Secretary of State for India, who had adopted your view practically in the first instance, had to give way, and it was decided that Netley should be continued?—I am aware of that, but I am also aware of the justice, the truth, and the force of the reasons which I have given.

Sir D. Stewart: The station hospital system was introduced into the Army in India as an experiment, and was finally abandoned because they thought it impracticable?—The complaint has been that a fair trial has not been given, and the only ground of its supposed impracticability is that native troops require a more intimate knowledge of their medical officers. But that is not in consonance with the knowledge and experience of the prejudices and customs of the native troops.

Sir Donald Stewart said that entirely concurred with his own experience.

President: If Netley were abolished, would it make a change in the recruitment of the service?—No, the medical officers would be recruited in England as now, only instead of spending six months at Netley after the competitive examination, they would be at once drafted to Indian stations and would study tropical diseases by attendance at Civil Hospitals in India. They would still have to pass a competitive examination in England before going out.

Sir Donald Stewart: This argument has been before the authorities before. I am in agreement with that view, but it is a view that has not been adopted, and it seems to be that it is not very much use our taking it now.

Mr. Caine and Mr. Naoroji: But if we are in favour of it, we should urge it all the same.

The Chairman: Now will you take the Civil Department.

Witness: By its present constitution the Civil Department consists of military officers of the Indian Medical Service, who are simply lent to the Civil Department till their services are required for war purposes. It was probably to provide a war reserve that the Civil Department was made primarily military. But that scheme when submitted by the Indian Government for opinion of civil and military authorities was adversely commented on. Witness quoted objects of Madras and Bengal Governments and other Civil and Military offices. Continuing he said that the War Office from military consideration had always urged that no officer, who had done more than five years' civil work, would be eligible or considered qualified for any further military employment, and they would not agree to the amalgamation if the I. M. S. remained semi-civil, as its effect would be to stop the continuous military training essential to the efficiency of the service. The Army Medical Department in India were dissatisfied with the present system, because military officers after having done 15 or 20 years of civil duty were pitchforked, as they considered, into military positions for which they were not adapted. He proceeded to quote from official papers to show that out of a reserve of 380 medical men in civil employment the Government of India could only, and then with difficulty, take two to accompany the Chitral expedition. If they were to follow the reserve argument to its logical conclusion, i.e., if the colleges and hospitals, and sanitary and science departments were merely war reserves, they would have to be shut up when the Government of India were engaged in Military operations. Such a thing had never occurred, and could never occur. Having regard to the objects with which these institutions were founded, he asked how could the Government deliberately set to work to devise a system under which they would be maintained simply as war reserves? He (the witness) maintained that the present constitution had not discharged the purposes for which it was created, and had not only failed in its immediate object, viz., of providing a war reserve, but was altogether detrimental to the interests of the Civil Department as well as to the efficiency and discipline of the Army. The witness went on to point out that the claims of the graduates of the medical schools in India and England were ignored, and medical education suffered because, according to the constitution, anyone desiring to take an appointment in the Civil Medical Department, in the higher grade, must be a military man. To be a military man was one thing, but to be a teacher was quite another, for the Committee could readily understand that the tests under the military regulations were not only intellectual, but physical. The physical tests were altogether absent in the qualifications for the admission of the professor to educational or scientific appointments. Passing to the subject of economy, he said that if they extended the principle laid down by the Indian Government, but not fully carried out, much economy would result. The Government had laid down that among the civil surgeons there should be a certain portion of members of the uncovenanted service men with qualifications as good as those of most military officers. From the difference in the rates of pay, if more members of the uncovenanted service were employed in place of those of the covenanted service—there would be a saving of some thing like 9 lakhs. His proposal was that the two Military departments should be amalgamated and the military element withdrawn from the civil department, which should be recruited for its own wants from the general profession, either in India or in England. The Indian graduates would supply ample material for the ordinary charges, but for the special appointments they would require for some time to do the same as is at present done for colleges in other faculties, viz., import for some posts graduates of English universities competent to deal with special subjects.

Sir Andrew Scoble: You speak about professors in the medical colleges, sanitary inspectors, analytical chemists to Government—have not these posts up to this time been fully competently filled by members of the Indian medical service?—I am very sorry to say no. That is not only my opinion, but also the experience of those in official position. The witness proceeded to quote official statements and to give incidents from his own experience in support of this view. In one case an appointment to teach analytical chemistry was given to a man who knew no more of the subject than he could fly. If the change he advocated were brought about there would be great saving and they would also get competent men. Competent men could be obtained on the salaries paid to the arts college professors; and as the medical men would have the advantage of adding to their emolument by private practice, he believed there would be no difficulty in obtaining first-class doctors at salaries paid in the educational department. That would not only lead to a saving, but to increased efficiency and would be in keeping with the objects with which the institutions were founded. If the case was properly presented to the authorities he did not think they would fail to see the justice and desirability of the change proposed, not only in the interests of the natives, but of the country, in the interests of the Government, and of the British rule itself.

Sir Donald Stewart: The only remark I wish to make is that all these questions have been thoroughly well gone into in India and are engaging attention even now.

Mr. Naoroji: You were in favour of them?

Sir Donald Stewart: I was certainly.

Mr. Naoroji: Let us then make our report in favour of it, all the same.

The Committee again adjourned.

THE BENGAL LABOUR COMMISSION.

THE report of this Commission, which was appointed by Sir Charles Elliot, in December last, and entered on its inquiries early in the present year by taking evidence in Chota Nagpore has just been published. It deals first in an exhaustive, not to say prolix fashion, withly the coal question generally, arriving eventual at the following conclusions under this head:—

(1) That more labour is required for the coal mines of Bengal, and that the proper field for its recruitment is the congested districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Behar.

(2) That it is advisable to establish a central Agency at Benares for the supply of labourers to the Bengal coal-fields.

(3) That such agency must be presided over by a gentleman of good position, on a good salary, and considerably superior to the ordinary recruiting Agent for the Assam tea gardens.

(4) That under him there should be various subagencies in such places in the North-Western Provinces as may be thought necessary. Such Agencies to be managed by respectable natives or others.

(5) That the expenses of such agency be paid by a capitation fee on each emigrant sent to the mines, a guarantee fund being contributed by the collieries concerned.

(6) That printed notices, setting forth fully the terms and the other advantages offered by the coal mines to labourers, be circulated throughout the congested districts of the North-Western Provinces in Urdu and Nagri, and through Behar, in Nagri and Kaithi.

(7) That the arrangements for disseminating these notices be left to the discretion of the district authorities.

(8) That at present there is not the slightest necessity to in any way encourage the importation of Chinese labour.

(9) That the cost of importing labour be borne by the coal proprietors and not recovered from the labourers.

(10) That agreements for one year should be taken from immigrants, but that no law beyond the Indian Penal Code and Act XIII of 1859 is needed at present.

(11) That Government give every encouragement possible to the opening out of new railways, in order to develop the coal trade—especially towards the western coast and north-western parts of India.

(12) That Government and the Railway Companies be urged to reduce the present freight on coal, in order to stimulate that traffic towards Bombay on the one hand, and to Calcutta on the other.

(13) That the Railways be urged to make reductions in freight in the case of long leads.

(14) That Government use Indian coal as far as possible in preference to that produced in other countries.

(15) That if postible, the same concessions be given to Bengal as to Singareni coal.

(16) That the sanitary arrangements of the collieries be improved, where necessary, and that wells be dug to supply the population with drinking water.

(17) That weekly payments of wages be encouraged.

(18) That where possible, benefit funds be started on the basis of that instituted by the East Indian Railway collieries.

THE LIFE OF THE LATE MR. TELANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers enlighten us with information as to how far the work of the late Mr. Justice Telang's "life" is progressing? The work was taken in hand in right earnest by the learned and energetic secretary of the Presidency Association,—I mean Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar,—more than a year ago and he had even engaged the services of a clerk to assist him towards collecting materials for the purpose. Nothing has been heard since then, and people are anxiously awaiting the early publication of the life of so eminent a personage. I hope Mr. Chandavarkar's ardour and enthusiasm regarding the late lamented gentleman is not relaxed.—Yours, etc.,

GUNPAT BHASKAR.

Aug. 14.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a temporary reduction in the royalty on coal sold by the Bengal, Iron and Steel Company, Limited.

NEWS OF THE DAY

AFFAIRS in Chitral are so absolutely quiet that the weekly diaries sent to Army Headquarters contain no news of interest. The completion of the fortified posts and quarters together with the road improvements, seem the main occupation of the troops under Colonel Davidson's orders.

ON the Malakhand and in the Swat Valley the position is just as uninteresting, but here again roads have been improved and the troops made more comfortable. There is not a sign of trouble anywhere among the local tribesmen.

REPORTS from Suakim state that the heat has become very oppressive, but the Indian troops remain in excellent health. The officers are suffering from the continued inaction and depression consequent on the peaceful outlook of affairs.

THE Viceroy's prize at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition has been awarded to Mrs. Barber of Murree. Two historical pictures are exhibited by Colonel Holdich, one showing the first boundary pillar erected during the Pamir delimitation on the shores of Lake Victoria, and the other the range of mountains near Aktash "Where three empires meet."

The Special Deputy Collector, Pennar Division of the Bezwada-Madras Railway, is acquiring land required by the Bezwada-Madras Railway for widening the exeisting metre-gauge line, about 25 miles in length, between Gudur and Nellore, in the Nellore District.

THE Government of India has directed the Agents of the Madras and South Indian Railways to undertake the work of registration and compilation of statistics of the rail-borne trade of Southern India, which has hitherto been compiled in the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, from the 1st October next.

BOMBAY traders who are interested in the yarn and cotton trade with China and Japan will be glad to hear that the reduction in the telegraph charges between India and the Further East, as agreed upon at the Buda Pesth Conference, is likely to be a very considerable one. Details regarding the new tariff and the date on which it will be introduced will be shortly published.

THE contractors, of whom there were four, who got up andmanaged the wrestling matches at Delhi, are said to have cleared a nett profit of Rs. 1,500 each, after paying off the prizes and other expenses—not a bad result for a ten days' speculation.

DURING the past winter a sum of Rs. 18,000 approximately has been spent in improving the public recreation ground at Annandale, Simla. The Municipality defrays the cost of acquiring the land taken up for the purpose.

BUILDING operations have already commenced on the three sheds which are to be erected at the Kidderpur Docks for the bonding of salt. Each of the projected golahs will be so constructed that they will store three lakhs of maunds of salt. Aden or Kurikutch salt is running Liverpool salt very close in the market just now, consequent on the facilities which Government affords for the erection of salt-crushing machines at the bonded golahs at Howrah. Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. have received sanction to erect one of these machines there, and when it has been set up it will be the third in operation.

OPIUM revenue for August, derived from Bengal, amounted to close upon fifty lakhs, exceeding the estimate by Rs. 56,300. Bombay for the month of July showed an increase in revenue of over a lakh and-a-half upon the estimate, the return being Rs. 14,71,525. The five sales of Bengal opium have yielded two crores and nearly fourteen lakhs, giving, with four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, a grand aggregate of Rs. 2,54,05,350. for the present year.

MORE silver was exported from India than was imported during June, the difference being 743,030 ounces, or over eighteen lakhs of rupees. There was only half as much gold exported as was received. The total of imports and exports for the present official year are respectively Rs. 3,08,77,291 and Rs. 1,31,88,737, leaving an excess of imports of over a crore and three-quarters. In the month under review coin and bullion to the value of Rs. 88,012 were received in Calcutta; while the Bombay mint received Rs. 10,76,850, of which Rs. 10,58,515 represent bullion received for British dollar coinage from the tenderers. The total value of the bullion received for the present financinl year is over sixty-two lakhs, of which forty-four lakhs have been coined and examined.

MR. Skrine, Commissioner of Chittagong, arrived at Lungleh last Saturday. It is believed, says a contemporary, that the trouble given by the Military Police Battalion there can be removed without resort to coercive measures. The Battalion is composed of Limbus from Eastern Nepal, good fighting men, but difficult to handle unless kept under strict discipline. This particular Battalion has, it is understood, misbehaved before. Their isolated position makes it no easy matter to keep them under proper control.

THE Government of Madras has approved the proposal of the Board of Revenue, made on a report received from Dr. J. W. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, to make arrangements for a practical trial at some suitable centre in the Coimbatore District of the various kinds of waterlift before the public. If the supervision of an Agricultural Inspector is not sufficient, Mr. Benson, Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, may be deputed for a short period for the purpose of recording the results of these experiments.

MR. A. Conley, Deputy Examiner of Railway Accounts, Trichinopoly, who proceeded on three months' privilege leave, will resume charge of his office at the commencement of next month, when Mr. T. H. Heaven, who is at present acting for Mr. Conley at Trichinopoly, will go to Madras to officiate for Major E. A. Waller, R. E., Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, who will then go on two months' privilege leave.

AT the Calcutta High Court on Wednesday lastt before the Criminal Appellate Bench, Mr. Ghosh, on behalf of S. H. Elias, applied for a rule calling upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why he should not issue a process against the Rev. F. Moyle Stewart, Mr. Bell, and Ram Lal for assault. Counsel said that the application was made to the magistrate, asking him for a copy of the order refusing the application to issue processes against the persons named, and the magistrate said that no record was kept and none could be given. Mr. Ghosh submitted that under the Penal Code the magistrate should have recorded his reasons for refusing the application. Their Lordships granted the rule, calling upon the Public Prosecutor to show cause why the Chief Presidency Magistrate should not record his reasons for dismissing the application of the complainant, or why as an alternative he should not have issued the process asked for by the applicant. Notice of this application to be sent to the magistrate, so that he might make such return under the Procedure Code as he thought fit.

A STATEMENT recently appesrad in a Calcutta paper that Nepal and Tibet have not after all settled their boundary dispute amicably, and that the Nepalese are still pushing on supplies and men to the frontier and are making military roads. This is exactly contrary to official information received from the most trustworthy sources in Nepal, which is to the effect that the boundary question was disposed of satisfactorily some time ago. The dispute as to the barter of salt and rice was finally settled last month, and Sir Bir Shamsher now hopes that there is an end of all trouble. The Tibetans are always most difficult to deal with, as the Indian Government have found on more than one occasion, but the Khatmandu Durbar have shown such firmness of purpose that the Lhasa lamas have thought it wisest to come to terms. They know that the Nepalese troops have breech-loaders, and they have not forgotten the slanghter of their so-called soldiers by the rifle fire of our troops in the action beyond Gnatong a few years ago. The moral effect of the defeat then inflicted upon the Tibetans will last for a long time, as it has been felt all through the country from the Chinese border on the east to Ladakh on the west.

THE departmental Committee to consider railway schemes in India will probably assemble at Simla towards the close of the present month.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on Monday, Justices O'Kinealy and Bannerjee, on the application of Babu P.L. Roy, admitted the appeal of E. Cullodeu against his recent conviction in the police case of Stewart *versus* Culloden. Their Lordships said they did not think they ought on the present materials to release petitioner on bail. It was open, however, to the petitioner to make any subsequent application for bail on proper materials. It is understood that the Rev. Moyle Stewart has consented to accept an apology in the case in which he charges D. M. Gasper of the *Sunday Times* with defamation, and that the suit now pending in the Police Court will be withdrawn.

THE result of the court-martial on Assistant Surgeon G. P. Montgomery of the military hospital, Fort William, who refused to paint certain letters on a board, is that he is reduced forty places down the list of Assistant Surgeons. He was found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of discipline." The sentence has been confirmed by the General Commanding the Presidency District.

THE missing witness in the Gonda case, whose sudden disappearance has embarrassed the defence, had not been found on Thursday. In his absence four minor witnesses were taken, and there only remained one more whose evidence was to be given on Friday morning. The case was to have probably concluded on Saturday, if the court declined a postponement on account of the absentee.

IT is intended to keep the two infantry regiments in the Tochi Valley always up to war strength to meet the contingency of possible trouble in Waziristan. A system of annual reliefs will be arranged, so that the stoppage of furlough to sepoys serving west of Bannu may be minimised as much as possible. There must be no weakening of the Tochi garrison during the summer months.

Two infantry regiments from the Punjab are at present employed to complete the garrison of the North-West frontier from Kohat to the Gomul. One of these may possibly be replaced by the 40th Pathans at present located in the Quetta District. This regiment might well be transferred to the Punjab Command, to which it properly belongs.

THE latest news states that the mutiny among the Military Police Battalion at Fort Lungleh has quieted down, and that there is no cause for further alarm. Some of the ringleaders have been punished with forfeiture of pay.

THE reply of the Bengal Government to a memorial from the Mahomedan community of Serampore, praying for a reversal of the orders of the local executive regarding religious observances during Mahomedan festivals, informs the petitioners that as the action of the executive was proper under the circumstances, Government declines to interfere in the matter.

THE Bangalore Polo Tournament opened on Wednesday afternoon in threatening weather. Two games were to have been played off, but rain interfered, and only one was played. Altogether six teams have entered. The Governor's Staff team, which won the Champion Cup last year and which has been represented each year, was conspicuously absent this year. Captain Evans' ground and arrangements were in admirable order. The game to-day was between the Bangalore Gymkhana, comprising Messrs. Carey, Tudor, Brock and Garstin; and the Dorsetshire Regiment, comprising Captain Rosher, Mr. W. Roper and Captains Asser and Hammond. The umpires were Captain Bowley and Mr. W. Taylor. The ground was heavy, yet the play was fast, and both teams played up stoutly. At the conclusion of the four periods the Gymkhana won by three goals and seven subsidiaries to two goals and four subsidiaries. To-morrow, the 19th Hussars play the Mysore Silladar team. The second game in the first ties of the Polo Tournament was played at mid-day on Thursday. The sides were the 19th Hussars, comprising Messrs. Franks, Chetivode, Hill and Major Marsh, back, and the Silladar Horse comprising Chumraj Urs, Murad Beg, Desraj Urs and Captain Fasken, back. The Silladars' team has wonderfully improved under Captain Fasken's tutelage and they played up well, but the Hussars' organisation, hard-hitting and unerring aim quite circumvented them, and at the close of the full period of play the Hussars' score stood at eight goals and seven subsidiaries to the Silladars' one subsidiary.

As announced a few days back, the Committee of the United Service Institution of India, have chosen as the subject for next year's essay the question of fresh recruiting fields for the Indian Army, on the supposition that the races now drawn on are giving their full yield. From time to time various suggestions have been made as to possible fresh recruiting grounds, and it was only lately that Colonel King Harman published an interesting paper on Malays as soldiers. With the prospect of having to supply troops from India for the general non-emergent campaigns throughout the British Empire before us, whether paid for from the Indian exchequer or not, some well thought-out idea on fresh recruiting fields should be of great value. The Empire is quite rich-enough to afford few experiments in new corps, and with the daily increasing drain on the Punjab for the needs of extra Indian corps, any information of communities and races able to supply really good soldiers would be most important. The Committee of the institution is to be congratulated on having selected a subject of such general interest, and one which is so likely to be advanced by the different ideas and experiences of the competitors.

MR. FLEMMING'S family, residing in 16, Marquis Street, Calcutta, had a very narrow escape, on Wednesday. The day previous two members of the family noticed that part of the terrace was in an unsafe condition and at one end was swaying about. The family decided not to occupy that part of the house that night. At 3 o'clock Thursday morning the terrace collapsed, falling into the rooms immediately underneath with a terrific crash and blocking the street. The family escaped uninjured.

IT has been arranged to hold another Photographic Exhibition next cold weather, in Calcutta. It will be located in the gallery of the School of Art, Chowringhee, and will be opened not later than 15th January.

NEWS has reached the *Pioneer* of an outrage upon a British officer, Lieutenant J. R. Gaussen, 8th Bengal Cavalry, which illustrates the dangers of sporting exploration anywhere in Tibet. Mr. Gaussen had started for that country with the idea of getting some shooting across the border, and entered it by the one route by which travellers can still penetrate, namely, that between Kumaon and Nepal. He crossed the frontier on the 28th July and went on to Tagla Kot. As the people of that small town were much exercised by his proceedings, he halted there, had several interviews with the headmen, and eventually promised to give up his scheme of going to Kailas to shoot, on the understanding that he should be allowed to go as far as the Mansarowah Lake and straight back. The same thing, if we recollect aright, was done by a party of officers from Bareilly a couple of years ago, to whom the Tibetans gave a free passage to the lake and back, and though they followed them about offered no hostility, Mr. Gaussen, however, was alone, with only a single Hindustani servant and his camp followers. The next day he had hardly started on his march and was just under the palace of the Lama when a crowd of two or three hundred men rushed upon the party, threw over the yaks and struck down Mr. Gaussen and his servant, leaving them insensible on the ground. They would probably have been killed, but that a crowd of Bhotiyas from this side rushed to the rescue and drove off the Tibetans. There was no further attempt upon the small party, who managed to retrace their steps to the village of Garbbiang in Bhot, where Mr. Gaussen was able to get the assistance of a native doctor and to lie up for recovery. The attack was evidently instigated by the Lama of Tagla Kot, who is well known on the frontier for his oppression of Hindu pilgrims and Bhotiya traders. It was this no doubt that prompted the Bhotiyas to take sides against the Tibetans so readily, and to their assistance, and to the thick turban he was wearing, Mr. Gaussen owes his life.

TRIAL OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF GONDA.

[5TH DAY, FRIDAY, 7TH AUGUST.]

The trial of the Subordinate Judge of Gonda was continued in the Sessions Court of Faizabad on Friday before Colonel Cowie.

For the prosecution.—Mr. E. Chamier, Government Prosecutor Kunwar Parmanad, Allahabad Government Pleader; Shankar Dayal, Faizabad Goverment Pleader.

For the defence.—Mr. Percy Wheeler and Mr. Hamid Ali, Barristers-at-Law; Mr. P. Kain, and Sayid Ali Hasan, Pleaders.

Madho Prasad, Record-keeper, Civil Court, Gonda, a witness for the defence, was examined here in order to allow him to return, as he only produced a document. He stated: I am record-keeper of Civil Court, Gonda. I received this summons, and in accordance with it now produce file No. 31—Shambhu Dat and Ragesri Dat vs. Ram Rattan. I have brought the file from my own custody, as I am record-keeper. This file is kept in the record-room.

Mr. Chamier stated that he should object to the defence making and use of this record on the grond that it was irrelevant, not being between anybody concerned in this case.

(12) Raghunath, cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: The kothi which was previously under the name of Bholai Ram and Kadir Baksh is now under the name of Tauleshar Ram, Kadir Baksh. There are only two partners in this firm, Kadir Baksh and Tauleshar Ram. The arhat firm which was under the name of Bholai Ram, Sheodin Ram is now known by the name of Kadir Baksh, Sheodin Ram. There are only four partners in arhat firm, viz., Kadir Baksh, Sheodin Ram, Tota Ram and Darbari. I am munim of both firms. The dealings of both firms are carried on in the same building, but the accounts and money remained separate. Notes are also kept apart. The money as well as notes are kept in one box, but separate. The box is in the verandah, not in a room. Tauleshar keeps the key of the money chest. Tauleshar never goes outside the station. When he goes to his house he takes the key with him. He never gives the key of that box to me, but he gives it to Kadir Baksh. During my stay there I never saw Tauleshar go out of the shop all through the day. Tauleshar writes the account on parchas, and when the day is closed he gives that parcha or parchas to me. I copy the entries into the roznamcha and write up the khata too, and then return those parchas again to Tauleshar, who destroys them. The bahis are exact copies of those parchas. Tauleshar never writes bahis. Tauleshar compares the bahis with the parchas. If ten persons come in one day then the accounts of all those persons will be written on one sheet of paper, i.e., one parcha. I feel up the entries of roznamcha and khata daily. I write both these bahis the same day promptly. Tauleshar compares the bahis with the parchas daily, and then destroys them—the parchas. If the parchas are wrong, then the bahis will be also wrong. The ledger accounts are numbered as they are opened. In roznamcha each page is numbered as it is written. I never make mistakes in writing bahis. I didn't make a mistake during the six years I wrote them. When I make mistake in any item or figure I write the correct figure below the wrong one, and not on the top of the wrong one. If by an oversight or anyhow I wrote Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 50, then I should not cut the Rs. 100 out, but deduct Rs. 50 from the erroneous Rs. 100 to make the amount correct, but I am sure there is no such mistake thus corrected in this book. I don't know Sita Ram. It takes two three hours for the entries which can easily be written in one hour in order to write them exactly. I have not seen Sita Ram's house. I can recognise Sita Ram. I know him. I have often seen him, but don't know where he resides. I live in Nawabganj since five or six years. I know him since one year. Sita Ram did not come to our shop in my presence. I don't remember whether Sita Ram came to my shop to get that Rs. 500 notes. Taulesh Ram on that day on the gaddi and I sit by the side of Tauleshar below the chabutra of the gaddi. I also sit all day. I don't go out of the shop at any time. I don't know when money was given to Sita Ram. Tauleshar knows that. There is no note-bahi or list of notes kept in my firm. The notes are entered only in rokar-bahi or roznamcha. If there be notes to the amount of Rs. 10,000 in the money chest there will be no other list for those notes, save the various entries in the bahis. (Exhibit K shown date 5th November 1892). I can't say how many notes were in the box on that date. (Shown date 5th November.) I can't say how many notes were in the box on this date. I can't say that for any date even if I look through the whole book. There is no paper kept by our firm to show how many notes are in the money chest day by day or on any day. I don't know if Sita Ram came on 22nd July 1893 to get Rs. 500 credited in my firm. I have no knowledge at all that Sita Ram brought Rs. 500 on that date and that Tauleshar returned the money, saying he could not take it as the note was debited against Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad. Sita Ram never told me anything about the bribe.

Q.—Do you remember if there is any entry about this sum of Rs. 500 in your books after Asarh Badi 10th (July 9th, 1893)?

A.—No; there is not any such entry.

Mr. Chamier asked the Court to note that the witness gave this answer without having looked at the books. The witness was then shown the four bahis, i.e., exhibits K, L, M and N, and after spending a long time examining them stated there is no entry whatever on these four books later than 9th July 1893, relating to that Rs. 500 note transaction. The firms of Bholai Ram, Sheodin Ram and Kadir Baksh. Tauleshar Ram have a running account with the firm of Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad. On Asarh Badi naumi (8th July 1893) I don't know how the account of these two firms stood. Tauleshar knows, but I can't say. (Shown exhibit O. On page 94 is written Sambat 1950, miti Asarh duja, Sudi naumi, bar Sanichar' tarikh 22nd July 1893, Rs. 500, Bholai Ram, Kadir Baksh ke jama chehra shahi marfat Kadir Baksh maddhay Lat ke. The above entry means that Bholai Ram, Kadir Baksh paid Rs. 500 in cash to Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad. There is no entry of this transaction in Kadir Baksh's firm's books. The running account is settled annually. The entry which is written in my books on Asarh Badi 10th should have been written in Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad's firm books also that very day. In my opinion the entry shows that the note was sold to Kannu Mal, Sarju Prasad.

(The witness was taken through the bahis and admitted that his books did after all contain items which had been corrected by writing a new correct figure on the top of the first written wrong figure and did not show any instance of the correction being made by a deduction of so much.)

Re-examined by Mr. Chamier: I said there were four sharers in the arhat firm. There is no sharer in Kadir Baksh's share in the arhat. Tauleshar has a share in the business, Kadir Baksh, Sheodin Ram. There are folding doors to the verandah in which money chest is kept. Tauleshar's dwelling-house is separate from the shop. He eats at his house, but sleeps at the shop. I live away from the shop and at night sleep there, and not at the shop. (Shown exhibi K 95.) On page 92 the total of the credits is Rs. 7,715 odd and that includes the note No. 80230—91. Looking at entry 3rd November, there is no entry of notes received on 3rd November. On 5th November three notes were paid in. This roznamcha (K) is Bholai Ram, Kadir Baskh's, and will not show the notes paid into Bholai Ram, Sheodin Ram.

Court: The opening balance is included in Rs. 7,715. The opening balance is a total and does not give details of notes that may be in it.

(14) Patan Din, son of Sheo Charan, examination-in-chief: I, the other Patan Din, son of Ram Charan, Bhaggu and Fakir, were partners. We quarrelled and appointed Kadir Baksh as panch. This is my signature on the agreement to refer to arbitration, page 35 file 80. Kadir Baksh gave a word in our favour and we sued on it, and got a decree for Rs. 1,032 and a house in Court of Sub-Judge, Gonda. Sita Ram was my mukhtar in that case. I said to him, "You win and I will give you Rs. 300. If you lose you will get nothing." I paid for the expenses, and he also got money from Balli Bannia. Tauleshar is my samdhi. His daughter is married to my son. I was in Nawabganj when judgment was given and Sita Ram sent me a telegram. Bhaggu and Fakir appealed and won. There was distraint on my property, but they got nothing. Rs. 500 was illegally paid. Sita Ram came from Gonda, and said "The Sub-Judge wants Rs. 500. Pay it or you will lose your case." I said I "have not got it; you make a bandobast." The money was not paid in my name. I say it was paid to Patan Din because I had confidence in him. After the case he sent me a telegram and later on came to Gonda and told me he had given him Rs. 500. I do not know where he got the money from.

Patan Din, cross-examined by Mr. Wheeler: I live at Sancherhi mohalla. My house is far off Tauleshar's house. Bhaggu, Fakir, Patan Din and myself were carrying on business in grain. Kadir is a partner of Tauleshar's. I got Rs. 1,895, i.e., the decretal money, with costs. Out of the Money Sita Ram deducted Rs. 800, i. e., Rs. 500 and Rs. 300, the bribe, and his wages respectively. Out of the remaining Rs. 1,095 I gave Rs. 400 to Balli and then the remaining balance was distributed between the other Patan Din and myself. I never borrowed money from Tauleshar nor from Kadir Baksh, nor from the firm of Kannu Mal and Sarju Prasad. I know Sita Ram since seven or eight years. I never appointed Sita Ram mukhtar previous to this case. Three or four days before the decree Sita Ram came to me and asked for Rs. 500 for the Sub-Judge. Previous to that he never told me anything. I was at my home when Sita Ram told me about this Rs. 500. I was outside of my house. No one was there at that time. Tauleshar, my samdhi, is a rich man. I could not ask him for the money because he is my samdhi. I had money dealings with Balli. Balli was not at his house. I had gone to Balli's house on that very day for Rs. 500. I went alone to his house. Meantime Sita Ram remained at my house. Had Balli been at his home I would have taken money from him. Sita Ram told me to go to Balli for the money. Balli had gone to his village, Ibrahimpur. Imbrahimpur is 14 kos off Nawabganj. I could not go there. I did not tell Sita Ram to go to Balli at his village for the money. I could have sent Sita Ram to Ibrahimpur for the money.

Q.—Why did you not send your mukhtar to Balli your own banker, for the money when he was only three miles off?

A.—I did not send him. (The question was repeated several times but this was the only answer the witness would give.) Sita Ram came to me four or five days after that.

Adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. BRANDER to be 2nd-in-Command sub. pro. tem., vice DeBrath.

MAJOR H. BORRADAILE, D.S.O., to be Wing Commander and to remain seconded.

LIEUTENANT H. R. HOPWO

THE JAMESON RAID.

VERDICT AND SENTENCES.

In the High Court, on July 24, the case for the Crown against Dr. Jameson and his five colleagues (Sir John Willoughby, the Hon. H. F. White, Raleigh Grey, the Hon. R. White, and the Hon. Chas. John Coventry) was closed and his counsel urged that there was no evidence to show that the Foreign Enlistment Act was in operation at the point whence the raid was made.—Sir Richard Webster replied that it was not common sense to contend that a law prevailing in Cape Colony was not applicable to the territory in question.—Sir E. Clarke quoted from Archbishop Whately to show when common sense is appealed to.—The Lord Chief Justice closed the colloquy with the inquiry whether common sense had anything to do with a legal point. —The Bench decided against Sir Edward Clarke, who, in addressing the jury, on July 27, contended that no expedition was prepared or equipped at Mafeking at all, as the whole of the preparations there in November and December last were necessary to carry out the transfer of the Bechuanaland Police to the Chartered Company, and were, in fact, the acts of the Imperial Government. As for what took place at Pitsani, he admitted that it was in the mind of Dr. Jameson that the force concentrated at that place might, under certain circumstances, be called upon to act within the Transvaal, but he denied that what was intended was a hostile expedition. All that Dr. Jameson desired was to protect the people of Johannesburg against the armed attack which was apprehended from the Boers. The learned counsel proceeded to restate at some length the legal points he had raised at a previous stage of the trial as to the application of the Foreign Enlistment Act to Mafeking and Pitsani.—Sir F. Lockwood addressed the jury on behalf of Col. Grey and Major Coventry, adopting the arguments of Sir E. Clarke on the general aspects of the case, and urging that there was no evidence whatever to show that down to December 28 either his clients had any knowledge of the purpose of the expedition.—The Attorney-General replied for the Crown.

On July 28, upwards of five hours were occupied by the Lord Chief Justice in summing up. Addressing the jury, he said that, it was a criminal case and a serious charge. In most criminal charges the consequences of the offence or crime usually ended with the direct consequences of the acts, but in offences of this nature, unhappily, that was not so; the commission of such a crime might entail consequences the end of which no one could foresee. In all criminal cases it was for the prosecution to establish the charge, and by evidence which would bring home to the understanding of the jury the conviction guilt. If, after considering the evidence, doubt remained, it was not a matter of grace on the part of the jury, but the right of the person charged that effect should be given to that doubt. But it must be a real doubt, a doubt which easily, naturally, and honestly presents itself. The jury were bound to give effect to the directions of the judge on points of law and points of fact alone were for their consideration. He thought it necessary to draw attention to this important distinction between the functions of judge and jury, because the case was remarkable in one respect. On no important fact was there any contest whatever. The jury could hardly fail to observe that in hardly any important fact there had been any attempt to gainsay statements of the witnesses, or show that any witness was not speaking the truth. He then proceeded to consider the positions of the defendants, and the charges against them, described the preparations made for the expedition, and drew attention to the fact that the warning from Sir Hercules Robinson was disregarded. Continuing, he called attention to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, minutely describing its scope and object, and pointing out that, if the subjects of this country were to be allowed at their will or pleasure, by a hostile expedition, to invade the territory of another country, it might involve this country in serious consequences. In considering what was in point of law a military expedition against a friendly State, he had to ascertain quite certain deductions from the evidence. It was clear that the expedition was of a military character, for it consisted of trained troops fully equipped, officered by men holding the Queen's commission, and carrying stores and ammunition, Maxim guns, and other engines of destruction marching as an army in military order. The essential point was whether it was prepared in order to proceed against the dominions of a friendly State; and he thought it could not be doubted that it was intended to march into the Transvaal, and hence violate the territories of a friendly State. The expedition was not the less against a friendly State if it was not aimed at overthrowing the Republic, but was prompted by philanthropic or humane motives, or was aimed at securing some reform of the law. If these things were done by the authority of the Crown it would be act of war, and if done by unauthorised subjects of the Queen it would be an illegal filibustering raid within the meaning of the Act. The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded to consider the position of the South Africa Republic, and the questions raised as to whether the Act was in operation in the places at which the expedition was prepared; and went on to consider the evidence as to the facts of the case, which, he said, pointed obviously to two things—first, that Dr. Jameson and those acting with him were misinformed as to the attitude, tone, and temper of the people of Johannesburg, and expected they would rise at once in their favour, and in the second place, they were counting on 2,000 armed men coming out to meet them. Coming to the orders for recalling the raid they were sent to Dr. Jameson and the rest by the most responsible officials, who warned them that they were about to violate the territory of a friendly State—an act repudiated by Her Majesty's representatives. With regard to the letter sent by the Reform leaders to Dr. Jameson, his Lordship said it spoke of no oppression contrary to law, and of no injustice in the administration of the law. It complained that the Outlanders were denied their fair share of the franchise, but pointed to no suggestion of any emergency, any threat of massacre, still less of any attack on women and children. After dealing with the evidence as to the documents and cipher telegrams, his Lordship, in conclusion said he proposed to put the following questions to the jury:—(1) Were the defendants, or any and each of them, engaged in the preparation of a military expedition at Mafeking to proceed against a friendly State? (2) Did they, or any of them, assist in the preparation of such expedition? (3) Were they employed in any capacity in such expedition? (4) Had Her Majesty the Queen by her representatives exercised dominion and sovereignty in the district in which Pitsani Pitlogo is situated?

The jury, after an interval of about an hour, returned into court, and answered all the questions in the affirmative—against the defendants. The Foreman said the jury wished to add a rider to the verdict to the effect that the state of Johannesburg at the time of the expedition presented great provocation.—Sir E. Clarke rose to address the Court, but was met by the Lord Chief Justice, who said, "I cannot allow you to interpose at this stage, Sir Edward." Sir E. Clarke was still insisting, but the Lord Chief Justice, striking the desk to emphasise his remarks, said: "At this moment I cannot allow it, I cannot allow it." The Lord Chief Justice then asked if the jury had arrived at any decision as to the verdict.—The Foreman answered that the jury had not agreed absolutely to a verdict.—The Lord Chief Justice: "It is most unhappy, gentlemen, for having answered those questions as you have you must to a verdict of guilty, and nothing but that." After a brief consultation the Foreman announced that they had agreed to a verdict of guilty. Sir Edward Clarke intimated an intention of moving for an arrest of judgment, but afterwards said the defendants would accept the verdict, and the Lord Chief Justice sentenced Dr. Jameson to fifteen months, Sir J. Willoughby to ten months, Major Robert White to seven months, and Col. Henry White, Col. Grey, and Major Coventry to five months' imprisonment, without hard labour.

Dr. Jameson and his fellow prisoners were removed yesterday (July 30) from Holloway to Wormwood Scrubbs Prison. Here they were subjected to the treatment of prisoners who had not been sentenced to hard labour, having to assume the zaol dress. Major Coventry, however, was sent to the infirmary, as he has not yet recovered from the wound received at Krugersdorp.

An intimation has been made to the Solicitor to the Treasury informing him that Mr. Rhodes "is ready to come to London and take his trial."

THE PROMISED PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY.

The promised Parliamentary inquiry into the administration of Rhodesia will be set on foot without delay. Mr. Chamberlain handed in at the table, on July 28, the terms of the reference to the Select Committee. This runs as follows:—

To inquire into the administration of the British South Africa Company and to report what alterations are desirable in the government of the territories under the control of the company; that the Committee have leave to hear counsel to such extent as they shall see fit, and power to send for persons, papers, and records.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT AND MR. RHODES.

In the Cape House of Assembly, on July 24, Mr. Schreiner, in moving that the House should adopt the majority report of the committee on the Jameson raid, said it was the most painful duty he had ever performed. The committee had completely exonerated the London Board of the Chartered Company, though garbled reports to a different effect had been published. Mr. Rhodes was personally responsible, but he refused to believe there was anything small or sordid in his actions. His aim was high; Mr. Schreiner wished it had been a right one. No other member spoke, and the motion was at once adopted.

On the same night a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at Cape Town to express sympathy, to the people of Rhodesia, and to request the reinstatement of Mr. Rhodes as managing director of the Chartered Company.

In the report of the Cape Select Committee upon the finances of the raid it is stated that transcripts of cash books were regularly furnished to the head offices of the Chartered Company in London. The directors meet this allegation with the declaration that they had no knowledge of any preparation for operations against the Transvaal, and the supply of funds for this purpose was entirely without their sanction.

CLOSE OF BISLEY MEETING.

AMMUNITION SCANDAL.

FRIDAY, July 24—Excitement was caused in camp by a heather fire, not twenty yards from the powder magazine. After a very anxious half-hour the mischief was stamped out. In the competion for the Alexandra prizes the first place was taken by Sergt. Straine, of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with a score of 65; there were six scores of 63 and fifteen of 62. The Barlow Cup was won by Sergt. Halstead, of the 2nd East Lancashire, with 42 points, after firing off a tie with four other competitors. For the China Cup of ten yeomen or Volunteers from each county, the results were:—

	Pts.
Winner of the Cup and £30.	
Lancashire	398
Winner of £20.	
Cambrige	387
Winner of £15.	
Cheshire	381
Winners of £10.	
Sussex	380
Edinburg	373
Glamorgan	373

The Yeomanry Inter-Regimental Cup was won by the 2nd Dorsetshire team with a score of 227, but a protest was entered against the winners on the ground that they had not fired with the proper weapons. Pte. Mason, 2nd V.B. East Surrey, took the "Daily Telegraph" prize, after shooting off with six competitors.

Saturday, July 25.—In the St. George's competition the results were:—

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	Total.
Winner of Vase, Dragon Cup, Gold Cross, and £30.			
Sergt. Fulton, 13th Middlesex ...	65	43	108
Winner of Silver Cross and £25.			
Pte. Duncan, 2nd Gordon Highlanders ...	64	43	100
Winner of Bronze Cross and £20.			
A. Sergt. Parry, 2nd Cheshire ...	63	43	106
Winners of N. R. A. Badge and £10.			
Lieut. Thomson, Queen's Edinburgh ...	61	42	103
Sergt. Cockburn, 3rd Seaforth Highlanders ...	66	39	105
Pte. Urquhart, Galloway R. ...	61	43	104
Sergt M. Huggins, Canada ...	61	43	104
Pte. Dodd, 2nd Liverpool ...	61	42	103
Pte. Macdonald, 7th Middlesex ...	63	40	103
Pte. Dear, Queen's Edinburgh ...	60	42	102

Winners of badge and £9.—Pte. M'Cullum, 5th Argyll and Southerland Highlanders, 102; Hon. Major Collie, 5th Gordon Highlanders, 102; Capt. Butler, 1st Gloucester, 102; Cpl. Norbury, 2nd South Lancashire, 101; Cpl. Cowern, 3rd South Staffordshire, 101; Cpl. Wood, 1st South Staffordshire 101; Colour-Sergt. Martin, Cambridge University, 100; Capt. Foster, 4th West Surrey, 100; Sergt. Hessey, 3rd West Kent, 100; Lance-Cpl. Britten, 2nd West Surrey, 100.

Winners of Badge and £8.—Pte. Wilson, 7th Middlesex, 100; Colour-Sergt. Wood, 2nd West Riding, 99; Cpl. Miller, 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk, 99; Sergt. Rothen, 12th Middlesex, 99; Cpl. Goble, 13th Middlesex, 99; Lance-Sergt. Hay, 2nd Liverpool, 99; Pte. Brackenridge, 20th Middlesex, 99; Trooper Knapp, Middlesex Yeomanry, 98; Sergt. Wallace 3rd. L. I. 98; Pte. Neill, Canada, 98.

Winners of Badge and £7.—Pte Reid, 7th Middlesex, 98; Capt. Alms, 2nd Somerset, 98; Lance-Sergt. Parminter, 1st Gloucester, 98; Cpl. Brewster, 4th Norfolk, 97; Sergt. Symons, 2nd Somerset, 97; Capt. Stevens, 2nd Shropshire L. I. 97; Sergt. Middleton, 1st Lanark, 97; Sergt. Gwinn, 3rd Welsh, 93; Capt. Archdale, 2nd Norfolk, 96; Lieut. Howard, 3rd E. Surrey, 96.

Winners of N. R. A. Badge and £6.—Pte Boyd, 3rd Lanark; Sergt. Green, 1st Worcester; Cpl. Brownlie, Ayr Yeo.; Sergt. Lawton, 1st N. Staffordshire; Lance-Cpl. Hammett, 2nd Somerset; Colour-Sergt. Keating, 1st Liverpool; Sergt. Proctor, 3rd Seaforth Highlanders; Pte. Muirhead, 3rd Lanark; Cpl. Greenhalgh, 4th Manchester; Colour-Sergt. Campbell, 1st Cameron Highlanders. Winners of £5.—Capt. Weller, Canada; Hon. Qmr. Davies, 1st Cheshire Artillery; Pte. Lister, 1st Suffolk; Pte. Caller, 3rd Middlesex; Pte. Brown, Royal Scots Fusiliers; Pte. W. Davies, 2nd Welsh; Cpl. Barlow, 2nd Warwick; Cpl. Bennie, 8th Royal Scots; Pte. Webb, 3rd East Surrey; Sergt. Hassell, 1st North Staffordshire. Winners of £4.—Pte. Townsend, 20th Middlesex; Pte. Hope, 1st London; Pte. Wattleworth, 2nd Liverpool; Sergt. Richardson 1st Lincoln; Cpl. Cameron, 5th H.L.I.; Cpl. Fairgrieve, 1st Northumberland Fus.; Pte. Griggs, 1st Lonon; Lance-Sergt. Green, 1st Berks; Sergt. Lawrance, 1st Dumbarton; Sergt. Woods, 3rd Hants; Pte. Upton, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Cpl. Fisher, 3rd South Staffordshire; Lance-Cpl. Cox, 3rd South Staffordshire; Cpl. Robertson, 5th Durham; Sergt. Jones, 1st Lanark Engineers. Winners of £3.—Sergt. Logan, 1st Dumbarton; Sergt. Leatherby, 2nd Devon; Qmr. Arkill, 4th E. Surrey; Lieut. White, 2nd South Lancashire; Staff-Sergt. Brown, 2nd Yorkshire; Lance-Sergt. Lunn, 1st Hants; Pte. Powell, 1st Liverpool; Sergt. Ferris, 1st Berks; Sergt Bouch; 1st Border; Cpl. Latham, 2nd Chester Engineers; Lieut. Ross, Canada; Pte. Richards, 5th Middlesex; Pte. Scott, 8th Royal Scots; Sergt. Babbuett, 2nd Somerset; Cpl. Bacon, 2nd E. Surrey; Pte. Hargrave, 1st Dorset; Lieut. Johnston, 1st Lanark; Colour-Sergt. Sawyer, 1st Notts; Lance-Sergt. Burns, 2nd H.L.I.; Regler Martin, 2nd Worcester; Pte. Herne, 1st Middlesex; Capt. Lewis 1st Derby; Sergt. Surrey, 13th Middlesex; Lieut. Munro, Canada.

The Lloyd-Lindsay prize was won by the Dorset Yeomanry with a score of 108. The Royal Cambridge Challenge Shield was won by the 7th Dragoon Guards with a score of 123. The 4th Hussars, who were second with 117, were disqualified, and the Scots Greys, with 104, took the second prize. The Stanly is a team competition for bicyclists. The first prize was won by the 4th V. B. Hants with 118, and the Oxford University Corps was second with 105, in spite of sundry misfortunes which overtook Lieut. Rankin and his machine. The Mackinnon, a volley-firing competition, was won by Ireland, Canada and England being second and third respectively. Scotland omitted to enter. At the revolver range the Barrave Deane Cup was won by the H.A.C., and pitted against the Regulars and Volunteers, the Allcomers, with Mr. Winans for captain, were successful. The Regulars had the spoil of luck, for when Lieut. Eeches and Capt. Pritchard shot at 50yds. the wind was blowing almost a full gale. The final results in the Queen's Prize contest were as follows:—

Winner of £250, Gold Medal, and Gold Badge.

	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	
Lieut Thomson, Queen's Edin ...	95	100	{800—35515215—33 / 900—5525524552—40}	78—273
N R A Badge and £30.				
Cpl Cowern, 3rd South staff ...	92	95	{800—5533335534—43 / 900—3145144315—40}	83—270
N R A Badge and £10.				
Capt Foster, 4th West Surrey ...	91	105	{800—4535555554—38 / 900—4324144502—32}	70—266
Winner of N R A Badge and £30.				
Sergt Proctor, 1st Elgin ...	80	99	{800—4554324460—36 / 900—2535355435—41}	77—215
Winner of N R A Badge and £20.				
Sergt Hogg, Border Rifles ...	86	99	{800—4301144154—36 / 900—5525553333—41}	77—263
Ten Winners of £15.				
Major Heap, 2nd Manchester ...	82	98	{800—3555553325—43 / 900—5242314454—39}	82—262
Pte Gamble, R Jersey ...	85	101	{800—3543354543—41 / 900—5323335331—33}	76—262
Colour-Sergt Ingram, 3rd Lanark ...	87	100	{800—5434355 2—36 / 900—3503545455—39}	75—262
Cpl Millar, Border Rifles ...	89	99	{800—6343 33334—37 / 900—3314454333—37}	74—262
Pte Wattleworth, 2nd Liverpool ...	87	98	{800—3555345545—46 / 900—4253340353—32}	78—261
Lieut Ferguson Davie—Camb Univ. R V ...	84	103	{800—5444434344—36 / 900—4323352323—30}	68—261
Gant. Gibbs, Gloucester Engineers ...	86	101	{800—5 2455553—32 / 900—5492545413—41}	73—260
Lieut Richards m, L R 15 87 ...		100	{800—5445534335—41 / 900—2434534245—32}	73—260
Staff-Sergt A Bayhurst, Canada ...	93	91	{800—5553355134—38 / 900—5-3595543—37}	75—259
J Boyd, 3rd Lanark ...	86	98	{800—3553455335—43 / 900—4323356045—32}	75—259

Thirty Winners of £12.—Pte. Wright, 20th Middlesex, 259; Sergt. Annett 12th Middlesex, 258; Pte. Gamble, 2nd South Lancashire, 258; Corpl. Gobie 13th Middlesex, 258; Sergt. Scarnell 1st Northampton, 258; Pte. J. E. Snow 2nd Manchester, 256; Pte. Brown, 1st Ayr, 256; Pte. Hopkin, 2nd Welsh, 255; Lieut. Fletcher, 2nd Liverpool, 255; Pte. Gilbert, H. A.C., 256; Colour Sergt. Albigen, Guernsey, 255; Colur Sergt. Wilton, 13th Middlesex, 255; Capt. Archdale, 3rd Norfolk, 254; Pte. Robinson, 1st Lincoln, 254; Pte. Trenhart, Gall. Rifles, 254; Colour Sergt. George, 2nd Manchester 253; Arpo, Sergt. Jones, 4th G. Wales Borderers, 253; Sergt. Hills, 3rd Middlesex, 253; Sergt. Mauray, 3rd Northumberland Fusiliers, 253; Sergt. Peirts, 1st Banffshire, 253; Pte. Stocks, 2nd Liverpool, 252; Lance-Corpl. Beley, 20th Middlesex, 252; Lieut. Loder, 13th Middlesex, 252; Lieut. Mortlock, 4th W. Surrey, 252; Colour-Sergt. Mackay, 1st Sutherland, 252; Colour-Sergt. Harries, 3rd Glamorgan, 251; Sergt. Clark, 1st S. Staffordshire, 251; Sergt. Lawrence, 1st Dumbarton, 250; Pte. Skilton, 1st London, 249; Pte. Mitchell, 1st Banffshire 249.

Fifteen Winners of £10.—J. Ness, 2nd Lanark, 249; Cpl. Simcock, 2nd Cheshire, 249; E. C. Macallum, 1st Argyle, 249; Sergt. Hassall, 1st North Staffordshire, 249; Cpl. M'Vargen, 10th Lanark, 248; Sergt. Dudgeon, 1st Royal Lancashire, 248; Pte. A. Wilson, 7th Middlesex, 248; Cpl. Borchwick, 5th Durham, 247; Sergt. Gray, 3rd Renfrew, 247; Pte. Malcolm, 3rd Berwick, 247; Pte. Brackenridge, 20th Middlesex, 247; Colour-Sergt. Gomery, 1st Notts, 247; Sergt. Gill, 1st York, 246; Sergt. Grier, 3rd Renfrew, 246; Sergt. M'Gregor, 2nd Lanark, 244.

Twenty Winners of £8.—Pte. Dodd, 2nd Liverpool, 244; Sergt. Scott, Bord. Rifles, 243; Pte. M'Bobbie, 1st Liverpool, 243; Pte. Reeson, 20th Middlesex, 242; Sergt. Lindley, 1st Warwick, 242; Lieut. Howard, 3rd E. Surrey, 242; Pte. Gregg, 241; Lieut. Munro, Canada, 241; Pte. W. Wren, 3rd Lanark, 241; Pte. Nicholas, 1st R. Lanc., 240; Sergt. Mitchell, Canada, 240; Pte. T. Williams, 2nd Welsh, 239; Cpl. Dibley, 24th Middlesex, 239; Colour Sergt. Galloway, 2nd Ayr, 239; Sergt. Thompson, 1st Durham, 238; Lieut. Varley, H.A.C., 238; Evans, 2nd W. Kent, 238; Cpl. Dixon, 5th Durham, 237; Sergt. Sym, Glasgow Yeo., 237.

Twenty Winners of £5.—Sergt. Cockburn, 1st Elgin, 236; J. Geddes, 1st Lanark, 235; D. Hepburn, 2nd Lanark, 235; Colour-Sergt. Love, 7th Lanark, 235; Cpl. Norbury, 3rd S. Lancashire, 234; J. M'Queen 1st Lanark, 234; Pte. Priaulx, Guernsey, 234; Sergt. Downing, 1st N. Staff, 233; C. H. Lee, 1st Lanark, 233; W. Anderson, 2nd Renfrew, 233; Sergt. Deans, 3rd Renfrew, 232; Colour-Sergt. Whitehouse, 1st Warwick, 231; Colour-Sergt. Tanton, 1st London 230; Lance-Cpl. Skinner, 4th Hants, 227; Colour-Sergt. Woodman, 3rd Hants 226; Cpl. Preston, 2nd S. Lancashire, 226; G. Mackenzie, Queen's Edinburgh, 224; Major Stubbington, 3rd Hants, 222; Lance-Sergt. Sherry, 10th Lanark, Cpl. Watts, 2nd Mid Lothinan, 64, 99 (Did not fire in last two stages.)

Lieut. Thomson's score is six points less than were made by Hayhurst and Boyd when they tied last year, but it is a record of a steady shot, whose progress has long been noted in the rifle world. Lieut-Thomson is his twenty-ninth year, and is a civil engineer and valuer, working with his father at Edinburgh, and was born in the vicinity of the Scottish capital. He has been a Volunteer twelve years, and an officer of the Queen's Edinburgh for a considerable portion of that time. He has fired at Bisley ever since 1890, and has been three times in the Queen's Hundred. He has also fired three times in the International, and last year was absolutely the highest scorer in the team; and also in the Kolapore and United Service Cup matches. At the present meeting he finished second for the Bronze Medal and second for the Silver Medal, as well as fourth for the St. George's. He also won the Grand Aggregate of the Scottish Twenty Club and several other prizes. As to his personal habits, which are interesting when a man wins a Queen's Prize, he smokes very little, and is almost a teetotaler. The prizes were distributed by the Duchess of Albany, and the thirty-seventh meeting of the N. R. A. came to a close. The "Times" correspondent draws attention to some serious grounds of complains against the authorities. He says:—"The question of ammunition came forward again in a very serious form at the most critical period of the Queen's Prize on Saturday. That the general stock of ammunition provided by the Government for use during the meeting has been of uneven and inferior quality there is not a particle of doubt. . . . But it is the plain fact that here also some officials has blundered so badly that the contest for the Queen's Prize within measurable distance of coming to an abrupt conclusion. The requisition for a specific amount of new ammunition from Woolwich was made by somebody here. It seems incredible that any intelligent man, knowing the number of competitors in the final stage of the Queen's, the number of sighting shots allowed at each range, the necessity of "blowing off," and the number of shots required for the competition itself, should have requisitioned an inadequate supply of ammunition. Yet this blunder was perpetrated, and will, no doubt, be made the subject of serious inquiry. At the 800 yards firing point all went well, and the quality of the ammunition, Kynoch 1895, was clearly good. But when the men came back to 900 yards, and after some of them had fired a shot or two, it was discovered that the stock remaining was short by at least a hundred rounds of the number absolutely indispensable. Nobody knew what to do until, at last, Col. Crosse was given carte blanche to deal with the position. He at once decided that to permit 90 men to fire with ammunition of undoubtedly good quality, and to compel ten victims to use admittedly inferior stuff would be an act of flagrant injustice. He therefore cancelled the shots already fired, recalled the whole of the new ammunition, and as soon as possible, caused each competitor to be supplied with twenty rounds of the old ammunition, from which he might select for his shots those cartridges which looked most healthy. It was the only fair thing to do; but still this was not a satisfactory way of reaching the end of the most important contest of the meeting, and the expressions of discontent and indignation were loud and many. Nothing short of a searching inquiry will satisfy. Volunteer riflemen, and that inquiry must have substantial results. The mistake was serious, it might easily have been avoided, and the volunteers cry for a victim. In fact there is a good deal of mismanagement here in great matters and in small. A further illustration may be given. Lord Cairns and Mr. Ranken tied for one of the sporting rifle prizes, and, in the face of a plain rule that ties at this range must be shot off, the officials counted out Lord Cairns. On his protesting, they posted the result as an absolute tie. The error does not affect the prize distribution, for the two competitors had reached agreement, but Lord Cairns should have known better; but such men as Lord Cairns shoop for position, not for money or money's worth—indeed, they buy their prizes many times over in entrance fees—and Lord Cairns was justly indignant. Again, what is to be said of officials who, on the back of a ticket for a competition in which 35 is the highest possible score, direct tie shots to be fired when score of 35 and upwards are made?"

Monday, July 27.—The business of the meeting was concluded to-day, when the statistical department issued the official prize-lists left over from Saturday. These included the prizes won by the Corporation of London to Indian and Colonial Volunteers in the Grand Aggregate competition, and this year, as on many former occasions, the total amount of £105 went to the Canadians. The following are the principal winners: £25, Lieut. Ogg, Canada, 312 points; £15, Lieut. King, Canada, 306 points; £10. Private Langstroth, Canada, 306 points; £10, Lieut. Ross, Canada, 304 points.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIANS TROOPS AT SUAKIN.

ON Tuesday, July 28, in the Commons, Sir C. Dilke asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it would be necessary to obtain a vote in the present Session for British expenditure in connection with the Soudan expedition or despatch of Indian troops to Suakin, or whether it was the intention of the Government to defer asking for such a vote until next Session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: No; I do not expect to be in a position to propose such a vote this Session.

BRITISH OFFICERS WITH THE NILE FORCE.

Col M'Calmont asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the officers who were specially selected last April to join the Nile expeditionary force were paid from British or Egyptian Army fund; and, if from the latter, why these officers had not been seconded.—Mr. Brodrick: With two exceptions these officers were seconded in the "Gazette" of the 21st inst., their seconding dating from two months after they went out to Egypt. The other two officers will be seconded in the next "Gazette." As seconded officers they will be paid by the Egyptian Government.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

In reply to Mr. H. J. Wilson, who asked several questions regarding the alleged opening of a new liquor shop in Sleator-road, Bombay, contrary to the wishes of the residents in the neighbourhood, Lord George Hamilton said: I have no official information as to the matters to which the hon. member alludes but it is the practice of the department, before new shops are opened, to ascertain the wishes of the local residents.

DISEASE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

In the Commons, in answer to Major Rasch, on July 30 Lord G. Hamilton said: I have observed with regret the reported increase in the average number of European troops disabled at one time from venereal disease. I am not aware of any means by which they could be replaced on an emergency.

ALLEGED "JAMMING" OF THE LEE-METFORD.

Mr. Powell Williams informed Major Rasch that no complaint of jamming in the Lee-Metford rifle had been received for the last four years. Blank cartridge was not intended to be used in the magazine, because the absence of the bullet caused it to be an imperfect fit.

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first nine places in order of merit in the recent open competitive examination for nine appointments in the Indian Police Force:—

Copland, Richard Ernest ...	7087
Cocks, George Arthur ...	7078
Meyer, Owen Chilton Doddenagh ...	7599
Hall, Owen Chilton ...	7476
Simpson, Ernest Claude ...	7135
Hamilton, Frederick Arnold ...	7099
Macgregor, David Taylor ...	6980
Rebold, Kenneth Arnold ...	6905
Sowney-George, Frank Seaver ...	6616

NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

THE Majestic, the Magnificent, and twenty-two other battleships and smaller vessels of the Channel Squadron arrived in Lough Swilly on July 30. The cruiser Hermione, one of the vessels of the Fleet, reported the loss of two officers while at sea, one (Mr. John P. Good, assistant engineer, who had recently been ill in bad health) committing suicide, and the other (Lieut. A. R. C. Warren) being drowned while bravely attempting to rescue him.

THE Sultan of the memorial of the Mohammedan Deputies to the Cretan Assembly in opposition to the Christian demands, is one of uncompromising tone, while its repeated references to the Sultan's prerogatives is favour of official inspection.

THE Porte has sent to the Ottoman Minister at Athens a despatch for communication to the Greek Cabinet, complaining of the shipment of arms and ammunition to Crete, and of the appearance of armed bands in Macedonia. The note adds that the Porte cannot go beyond the concessions already granted which should satisfy the Cretans.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AT COOPER'S HILL.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P., distributed the prizes, on July 29, at the Royal Indian Engineering College, at Cooper's Hill. The occasion was of special interest on account of the impending retirement of the president, Gen. Sir Alexander Taylor, who is to be succeeded by Col. Pennycuick. Among the visitors were Sir Juland Danwers, Sir W. W. Hunter, Sir Steauart Bayley, Sir G. Molesworth, Sir Joseph Hooker, Mr. Thiselton Dyer, Gen. Sir Owen Burne, Gen. Sir W. Olpherts, Gen. R. Strachey, Sir A. Cappel, Sir Richard Pollock, Gen. Sir John Watson, V.C., Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, Mr. Preece, C.B., F.R.S., Major-Gen. Sir R. Newmarch, Lady Norman, and Mr. H. Leonard.

The President, in his report, stated that the college had had a satisfactory amount of success in this the twenty-fifth year of its existance, and experienced officers of the Royal Engineers, who had no connection with the college, had spoken in the highest terms of the character, training, and professional skill of their old pupils. What was specially praised was the honourable devotion of their men to their duty, in circumstances calculated to damp and depress, and their admirable esprit de corps. Wherever Cooper's Hill men went they never failed to celebrate on suitable occasions their common training by annual Cooper's Hill dinners and in many other ways. One Cooper's Hill man's heroism—it was Lieut. Fowler's—had been recounted in Capt. Young-husband's Heart of a Continent. At the commencement of the present session the number of students in residence was 115. Of these thirty-five were leaving and with only one exception carried with them the college diploma, showing that they had successfully passed the complete course, including all their examinations. Of the thirty-four, twenty-six were entering the service of the Government of India, and of the remaining eight, those who wanted appointments had already got them, with the exception of two. The diploma of associate had been awarded this year to six students, which was quite a satisfactory proportion. The president also expressed grateful acknowledgements to his collegues—especially Prof. Reilly, whom, he regretted to say, the college was about to lose next spring, after twenty-five years' strenuous labour on behalf of the college. The results of the annual examinations, 1895, are as follows:—

Appointed fellows of Cooper's Hill.—R. B. Addis, F. A. Hurley, R. S. Hole. Scholarships:—Third Year Students—Scholar in natural science, scholarship presented by the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, F. A. Hurley; Fellows' scholar, scholarship presented by the Fellows of Cooper's Hill, R. B. Addis; scholar in applied mechanics (for the work of the second and third years), scholarships of the Vice-President of the Council of India, F. A. Hurley, R. B. Addis, J. D. Stuart, the two former having preceded from holding more than one scholarship. Second-Year Students.—Foundation scholar in engineering, scholarship founded by the civil engineers of the Public Works Department, F. T. Coode; President's scholar in mathematics, E. G. Gosset-Tanner; scholar in the forest course, scholarship of the Vice-President of the Council of India, R. S. Troup. First-Year Students. Foundation scholar (for the whole first year course), scholarship founded by the civil engineers of the Public Works Department, R. H. Aserapa. Passed for the Indian Public Service, July, 1896:—As assistant engineers, third-grade: R. B. Addis, F. A. Hurley, W. A. C. Sisson, J. D. Stuart, W. C. Ross, G. F. Dawson, W. B. Bucknill, J. K. Williams, D. W. M'Guffie A. W. Campbell, F. C. Lewis, T. C. B. Anderson. As assistant engineers, Telegraph Department: J. H. Curtis, M. F. C. Smith, J. D. Macrae. As assistant conservators, second-grade, Forest Department: R. S. Hole, D. O. Witt, F. F. R. Channer, W. A. R. Doxat, G. E. S. Cubit, G. K. Parker, E. M. Hodgson, J. S. Scot, T. H. Monteath, J. C. Carroll, C. B. Dawson.

Lord George Hamilton, congratulating the prize-winners, expressed the hope that present success was only the prelude to a future distinction in the noble profession which they were entering. He was glad to be informed that the students had attained an almost angelic height of goodness, and it was always satisfactory to learn that games and athletics were in a flourishing condition. There was one subject in which he regretted that proficiency was not so great as could be wished, and that was accounts. He would especially, in so practical a profession as theirs, recommend careful attention to this prosaic but necessary branch of study. It was twenty-two years since he first came to the college which was founded amid some scepticism and misapprehension. But the career of the college had surpassed expectation. Twenty-five years ago the financial and material position of India was not satisfactory. But it was not easy to make the Government realise that they could do anything in the matter. At last, however, the Government took the matter in hand, and the college was founded, and the experiment had answered admirably. No branch of the Government expenditure in India had been more productive than public works. Those who went to India on account of the orient to open up the Corporation of London to Indian and Colonial Volunteers in the Grand Aggregate competition, and this year, as on many former occasions, the total amount of £105 went to the Canadians. The following are the principal winners: £25, Lieut. Ogg, Canada, 312 points; £15, Lieut. King, Canada, 306 points; £10. Private Langstroth, Canada, 306 points; £10, Lieut. Ross, Canada, 304 points.

THE DRUMMOND CASTLE INQUIRY.

JUDGMENT.

AT the Sessions House, Westminster, on July 27, the adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Drummond Castle, of the Castle Line steamers, trading between London and South Africa, which foundered and sank off Cape Ushant on the night of June 16, was resumed for the seventh time, when Mr. Marsham (sitting with Captains Dyer, R.N., Castle, and Bigby) delivered judgment.

The Court found that the vessel was in a seaworthy condition for the service in which she was employed, and were perfectly satisfied that there was no ground for the imputations suggested against the late Capt. Pierce. The captain and officers were men whose records were beyond question. The vessel, however, was not navigated with proper and seamanlike care, inasmuch as the use of the lead was neglected, and she was going at too great a speed in thick weather in a very dangerous locality. The casuality was caused, in the opinion of the Court, primarily by sufficient allowance not having been made for the easterly current, the effect of which could have been averted had the master made frequent use of the lead. The Court recommended the establishment of some night signal to warn ships of their vicinity to danger. Had such existed and been used by the Werra, this calamity would very possibly have been averted.

In conclusion the Court expressed deepest sympathy with the representatives and friends of those who have met their deaths, thanked the French Government for the valuable assistance they had rendered, and conveyed the deepest sense of gratitude to the French clergy and fishermen who had so kindly and sympathetically treated the few survivors of the vessel and aided the relatives and friends of those who were drowned in the discovery and identification of the bodies and their interment.

BEFORE Justices Friselle, Stogdon and Reid, at the Lahore Chief Court, on Thursday, the appeal of ex-driver Mullinex, who was sentenced by the Umballa Sessions Judge to three months' imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine for disobeying signals and causing an accident at Phillour station-yard, was decided against the appellant. It was contended that he was illegally tried by a jury, that the juries verdict in effect was an acquittal, and also that the punishment was too severe. Mr. Brown, for Mullinex, said that the jury were of opinion that the railway rules with regard to shunting were not observed at Phillour station on the accident would never have occurred. Driver Mullinex had been 24 years in the railway service and his character was good. His punishment had been very great, as he had lost his employment and his share of the provident fund, and he asked the court to reverse the Sessions Court sentence of imprisonment. Mr. Sinclair, Government Advocate, pointed out that the signals were against the driver and he ignored them. The damage done to rolling-stock and permanent-way was

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

PLAY during the week the Mail left, of which a complete summary is appended has been of considerable interest. The Australians have now won fourteen and lost three of their matches, whilst six have been drawn. In the County Championship contest Yorkshire heads the list with 11 points, being followed by Surrey (9), Lancashire (6), Middlesex (4), Notts (1), Essex, Kent, Hants, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Sussex, Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire in the order named :—

AUSTRALIANS *vs.* M. C. C.

At Lord's, July 23-25. Drawn. Trott won the toss but the Australians, on going in, lost their first four wickets for 16 runs. Thanks, however, to Trott (who was missed when he had made 24, and again when 67), the Colonials totalled 202. The Australian captain scored 103 out of 154 made while he was in. Then the M. C. C. responded with 119 for two wickets, Stoddart making 61 out of 96 hit while he was in. On the second day the M.C.C. continued to have the best of matters. From 119 for two wickets they made their total into 367—the highest scored against the Colonials this tour. Gunn (53), Capt. Wynyard (58), and Pougher (51, not out), were the chief scorers, whilst Board made 45 out of 51 scored whilst he was at the wicket. The Australians started their second innings in a minority of 165 but with Iredale contributing 42 (not out) and Giffen 43, no fewer than 113 of the number were hit off for the loss of two wickets. When play ceased, the visitors were still 52 to the bad. On Saturday the Australians played slowly and carefully. The wonderful success of Gunn, who was entrusted with the attack towards the end of the Australian's long innings, was the feature of the day's play. The innings closed for 331, at a late hour, but the Club succeeded in making 99, chiefly through superb play on the part of Stoddart. When time was called the M.C.C. only wanted 38 runs to win, with seven wickets in hand.

AUSTRALIANS.

Mr F A Iredale, c Wynyards, b Hearn	0	c Stoddart, b Hearne	62
Mr J Darling, c Stoddart, b Woodcock	8	b Woodcock	8
Mr G Giffen, b Woodcock	2	c Board, b Smith	45
Mr G H S Strott, b Attewell	103	c Board, b Pougher	23
Mr S E Gregory, c Stoddart, b Woodcock	0	c Wynyard, b Attewell	1
Mr H Donnan, c Board, b Smith	24	c Wynyard, b Attewell	12
Mr C Hill, c MacLaren, b Woodcock	15	c Stoddart, b Gunn	65
Mr H Trumble, b Woodcock	0	b Gunn	29
Mr J J Kelly, not out	18	c and b Gunn	4
Mr E Jones, b Smith	31	not out	23
Mr T R M'Kibbin, b Smith	0	b Woodcock	11
Byes	3	Byes, 4; l-b, 4; n-b 1	9
Total	202	Total	331

M.C.C.—First Innings.

Mr A C MacLaren, c Iredale, b Giffen	42
Mr A E Stoddart, c Kelly, b Giffen	61
K S Ranjitsinhji, c M'Kibbin, b Jones	1
Gunn, c Giffen, b Trumble	53
Capt E G Wynyard, c Jones, b Trumble	58
Mr Ernest Smith, c Giffen, b Trumble	10
Pougher, not out	51
Board, b M'Kibbin	45
W Attewell, c Trott, b Trumble	0
J T Hearne, b M'Kibbin	0
Woodcock, c Kelly, b Trott	20
Byes, 10; l-b, 2; w, 1	13
Total	367

Second Innings—Mr A C MacLaren, b Trumble, 5; Mr A Stoddart, c and b Trumble, 59; K S Ranjitsinhji, b Trumble, 3; Gunn, not out, 28; Capt E G Wynyard, not out, 4; l-b, 2; total, 99.

THE AUSTRALIANS—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Hearne	29	14	34	1
Woolcock	22	4	74	4
Mr Smith	23	10	40	2
Pougher	6	3	17	0
Attewell	15	8	31	1

Second Innings.

Hearne	47	21	74	1
Woodcock	34·1	8	89	2
Attewell	46	26	54	2
Mr Smith	24	6	55	1
Pougher	13	7	22	1
Gunn	7	4	27	3

Attewell bowled a no-ball.

M.C.C.—First Innings.

Mr Jones	33	11	86	1
Mr Trumble	41	13	89	4
Mr M'Kibbin	23	5	56	3
Mr Giffen	33	8	87	2
Mr Trott	11·3	1	26	1

Mr Trott bowled a wide.

Second Innings.

Mr Jones	18	3	56	0
Mr Trumble	18	4	41	3

AUSTRALIANS *vs.* SURREY.

At the Oval, July 27-29. The fact that the Colonists had so far not been beaten by an English county caused tremendous interest to be taken in this fixture. Fortunate in winning the toss, Surrey stayed at the wickets until six o'clock for a total of 233 (Able, 110; H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, 39); 99 runs were put on for the fourth wicket in an hour and a half. The Australians had fifteen minutes' batting, but in this period they only scored 3 runs without loss. On the second day the Australians lost four wickets for 63, and seven for 198; but despite that they topped their rivals' score by 84, the last three wickets adding 109 in an hour and fifty-five minutes. A feature of the day's play was the crediting to Gregory of a 9 (5 hit and 4 overthrow), and to Hill (who brought out his bat for 119) of an eight (6 hit and 2 overthrow). In a bad light Surrey lost two wickets for 12. On the game being resumed on Wednesday a capital stand was made by Hayward and Abel who remained together an hour and twenty minutes and added 111. Then matters changed, and with the last six wickets falling for 24 the innings closed for 147. Holland did not bat a second time owing to a bad cold. The Australians required but 64 to win, but they lost Iredale, Darling, and Giffen before the runs were scored :—

SURREY.

Brockwell, l b w, b M'Kibbin	23	c Kelly, b M'Kibbin	8
Abel, c Giffen, b M'Kibbin	116	b Jones	63
Holland, b Trott	17	absent, ill	0
Hayward, st Kelly, b Giffen	3	run out	51
Mr H D G Leveson-Gower, st Kelly, b M'Kibbin	39	b Jones	0
Mr W W Read, b M'Kibbin	1	c Trott, b Jones	12
Mr G O Smith, c Iredale, b M'Kibbin	0	b Jones	0
Baldwin, b M'Kibbin	23	c M'Kibbin, b Giffen	1
Lockwood, b M'Kibbin	19	b M'Kibbin	4
Wood, b Trumble	7	c Trott, b M'Kibbin	4
Richardson, not out	0	not out	0
Byes, 9; n-b, 1	10	Byes	4
Total	283	Total	147

THE AUSTRALIANS.

Mr H Donnan, c Brockwell, b Hayward	16
Mr F A Iredale, c sub, b Hayward	2
Mr J Darling, b Richardson	51
Mr G Giffen, b Richardson	11
Mr G H S Trott (capt), b Abel	8
Mr S E Gregory, b Hayward	50
Mr C Hill, not out	118
Mr H Trumble, b Hayward	12
Mr J J Kelly, run out	44
Mr E Jones, c sub, b Hayward	23
Mr T R M'Kibbin, b Richardson	5
Byes, 2; l-b, 3	5
Total	367

Second Innings.—Mr H Donnan, not out, 35; Mr F A Iredale, c sub, b Richardson, 4; Mr J Darling, c Brockwell, b Richardson, 7; Mr G Giffen, c Read, b Lockwood, 4; Mr G H S Trott, not out, 15; total 65.

SURREY—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Trumble	40	16	84	1
Mr Jones	15	9	29	0
Mr M'Kibbin	36·4	15	80	7
Mr Giffen	29	7	53	1
Mr Trott	24	4	27	1

Mr Jones bowled a no-ball.

Second Innings.

Mr Giffen	15	5	33	1
Mr M'Kibbin	25	9	49	3
Mr Trumble	8	2	29	0
Mr Trott	4	0	14	0
Mr Jones	9·2	4	13	4

THE AUSTRALIANS—First Innings.

Richardson	45·2	17	121	3
Abel	14	0	59	1
Brockwell	16	7	47	0
Hayward	40	10	113	5
Mr Read	6	0	29	0
Lockwood	9	0	21	0

Second Innings.

Richardson	11	4	18	2
Lockwood	11	3	25	1
Abel	3	2	7	0
Mr Leveson-Gower	3	0	15	0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.

AFRICA. Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Shanghai route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Sauenwie and Bichih.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 6 p.m. of the 15th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	2	40 a.m.	34	52
Teheran	15	2	20 p.m.	..	25
Suez	15	11	25 p.m.	..	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 6 p.m., of the 15th August, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	28	..	1
" Karachi	..	14	..	1
" Madras	..	15	..	1

MEN OF SCIENCE IN CONFERENCE.

THE British Medical Association has been holding its annual meeting at Carlisle. On July 28 the President (Dr. Henry Barnes), in his address, said the question whether the Roman armies had been provided with medical officers was one which had not received much attention from archæologists. A monumental tablet had, however, been discovered on the Roman Wall, the inscription of which showed that it had been erected by the First Cohort of Tungriars to the memory of their "medicus ordinarius," and the nature of the carving furnished strong evidence of the esteem and respect in which the young physician Anicius Ingenuus had been held by his comrades.—On July 29, Mr. Loch, secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, mentioned the remarkable fact that the out-patients of the London Hospitals numbered over a million and a-quarter. These figures, he contended, were a disgrace to London and all concerned in hospital administration.

Are doctors giving up the use of drugs? Mr. Martindale, in his Presidential address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, at Liverpool, on July 28, said they were, and no one is in a better position to judge. "Many of our medical friends," he said, "are losing faith in their medicinal weapons."—At this Conference, on July 29, Mr. Frank Brown, acting analyst, of Hong-Kong, contributed a paper on "Chinese Opium," and said that in China the Indian grown opium was more popular than the native drug.

At the Congress of the British Institute of Public Health, at Glasgow, on July 28, it was resolved that representation be made to the Government in favour of the early introduction of legislation with the object of rendering it compulsory upon local authorities to provide public abattoirs, these being indispensable for proper supervision and inspection of the meat-supply. The Congress also considered that the cremation of the dead, especially in cases of infectious disease, was a rational and very desirable hygienic process.

The second International Congress of Applied Chemistry was opened, on July 27, at the Paris Sorbonne, under the presidency of M. Berthelot, who delivered an eloquent inaugural address in which he laid special stress on the transformations being effected in the world by modern applications of science. A new man was being created in a new earth, and the entire social organisation was being transformed amid conditions for the comprehension of which the past offered no suggested precedents or data.

MR. GOSCHEN ON THE MANNING QUESTION.

AT a meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on July 29, the following reply from the First Lord of the Admiralty was read to the resolution recently adopted after an address by Lord Charles Beresford on the subject of the manning of the Navy :—"Admiralty, S.W., July 27, Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., embodying a strongly-worded resolution from the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool on the manning of the Navy. My naval colleagues and myself are certainly not less alive to the importance of this question than the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, while it may be presumed that we have given the subject a more continuous and detailed examination. It was my duty to submit proposals as regards the personnel of the Fleet to the House of Commons in March last, and to explain both our requirements and our means of meeting them. The House of Commons accepted my proposals after debate, without division, and nothing has occured since to change the situation. Under these circumstances, while I recognise the patriotic desire of the Chamber of Commerce to secure a Navy strong in every respect, I have simply to state that it will be my duty, when the next Naval Estimates come to be considered, to propose such a number of men for the Navy and reserves as we judge to be rendered necessary by the expansion of the Fleet, and it will rest with the House to decide whether they consider the measures proposed to them on the responsibility of the Government sufficient or not. The Chamber of Commerce is, doubtless aware that there has been a regular and continuous increase in the personnel of the Fleet for some years past, but it may be worth while to state that the augmentation since 1889 has been 31,350, the numbers voted annually (exclusive of reserves) having been—1888-89, 62,400; 1889-90, 65,400; 1890-91, 68,800; 1891-92, 71,000; 1892-93, 74,100; 1893-94, 76,700; 1894-95, 83,400; 1895-96, 84,850; 1896-97, 93,750.—I am Sir, yours faithfully, Geo. J. Goschen."—It was remarked that the Chamber was receiving more attention from the Government than used to be accorded to their representations.

THE RISING IN RHODESIA.

THERE has been some further fighting in Matabeleland, and it seems now clear that the resistance of the rebels will be more prolonged than was anticipated. The new forts near the Matoppo hills are now garrisoned, and a fresh attack on the enemy is contemplated. Near Inyati the rebels are said to have plenty of pack donkeys, and to be transporting grain to the stronghold at Thamas Amaba, from which Captain Plumer temporarily drove them. During that fight a hundred Matabele warriors, armed with worthless guns, surrendered. It is now thought that this was a device to deceive the whites as to the weapons in the hands of the enemy.

It appears from the latest telegrams from Bulawayo that the main reason for Gen. Carrington declining any reinforcement at present is the impossibility of feeding more men, owing to the difficulties as to transport.

Four hundred British have lost their lives in Matabeleland since the rebellion broke out. The following is the official list of the members of Capt. Laing's column who were killed or wounded in the fighting on July 20 :—

Killed.—Corp. John Hall (Belingwe field force). Trooper Philip Bennett (police), Trooper Bush (police). Severely wounded.—Sergt. H. Halkett (Belingwe field force), Serg. Eadie (police), Troopers Dr. Dick, I. Judges, and J. R. Tolson (Belingwe field force), C. O. Morgan (police. Slightly wounded.—Troopers A. M. Stewart (Belingwe field force), C. Hall (police), F. Tiller (police), Corp. Scott Roger (Belingwe field force).

Add to the Chartered Company has been voted by the Colenbrander Matabeleland Development Company, on the ground that the interests of the subsidiary organisations are bound up with the fate of the main body.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R K Williams, B	Major C W W Burton
Mr C A White, B	Capt C E Ross
Mr G Barber, B	Lieut A N D Fagan
Mr J P Vaughan, Bo CS	Lieut H C Holman
Lt-Col H A Sawyer	Lieut W K Scharlieb
Lt-Col L Dening, DSO	Surg-Capt J P Morton

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G R Dampier, BCS, 2 mos		Mr G F Handcock, M, 10 mos	
Mr H E Coles, B, 2 mos		Mr J W Roberts, Bo, 6 mos	
Mr D E Klenander, B, 3 mos		Col S L Jacob, 1 day	
Mr S H C Hutchinson, B 6 mos		Col C T Lang, CIE, 3 mos	
Mr H L Webster, B, 3 days		Lieut H G Benn, 2 mos	
Mr G H Hunt, M, 1 year		Lieut R Cooper, 6 mos	
Mr W C F Leggatt, M, 7 mos		Lieut W K Scharlieb, 6½ mos	
		Surg-Major W H Quicke, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H M Kisch, BCS	Mr G M Woodrow, Bo
Mr W Maude, BCS	Mr D W Herbert, Bo
Mr A S Fleming, BCS	Col S L Jacob
Mr T R Wyer, BCS	Col T Prickett
Mr W A Hagley, B	Capt W J McElhinny
Mr R W Blair, B	Capt A R Braid
Mr A James, B	Capt A M Lloyd
Mr H L Webster, B	Lieut E B G Boddam
Mr J M Goode, B	Surg-Capt A W Dawson
Mr L C D Bean, B	Sub-Lt C Gardner
Mr W F Melhuish	

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

THE cholera is decreasing at Kosheh, but on July 25 Capt. Fenwick, of the Royal Lancaster Regiment, and Surg-Capt. Trask were among the victims. Both these officers were apparently in ordinary health in the morning, but were dead by four in the afternoon. The heat for the previous few days had been almost unbearable from sunrise to sunset. Lieut. R. Polwhele, Royal Engineers, died on July 28 at Wady Halfa of enteric fever. The Nile is now rising well, and it is expected that steamers will be able to ascend to Kosheh by Aug. 26.

The railway has now been completed to the village of Firkeh, passing over the ground where some of the hottest fighting recently took place. The permanent way from Firkeh to Kosh is almost finished. Great praise is given to the Egyptian troops for the energy and efficency with which they carried on the work

INDIA FOREST SERVICE.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first six places in order of merit in the recent open competitive examination for six appointments in the India Forest Service. Marks as appended :—

M'Keozie, Charles Stuart	7180
Marjoribanks, George Erskine	7161
Welsh, Hugh Laurence Peregrine	7099
Walker, Herbert Conyn	6961
Dunbar-Brander, Archibald Alexander	6173
Debrae, Richard Harry Bonamy Melville	6017

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 28.

4th Hussars—Lieut H J F Newbould resigns his commission.

Grenadier Guards—Surg Capt E N Sheldrake to be Surg-Major, vice W A Carter, M.D., retired.

Scots Guards—Capt C E Strazzer retires on retired pay.

Regimental District—Col J H Barnard, C B, C M G, A D C to the Queen, on vacating the command of the 101st Regimental District (the Royal Munster Fusiliers), is placed on half pay.

Suffolk Regt—Lieut A B Morgan is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Royal Irish Regt—Super Lieut W H Willans to be Lieutenant, vice E J G Moffat resigned.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut Col W G W M'Clintock, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay; Major W E Franklyn, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice W G W M'Clintock.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Captain R B Gaisford is seconded for service on the staff.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Sec Lieut R I B Johnson, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Super Capt R C C Cox to be Captain, vice J L Armitage, seconded.

Border Regt—Capt L H Caird retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Capt G H Ledward is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Lieut A Lyon to be Captain, vice G H Ledward.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut R H Pitcairn resigns his commission.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Qmr and Hon Capt R M'Coy is placed on retired pay; Qmr Sergt A B Molesworth to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt R M'Coy.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Capt J H W Southey is seconded for service on the Staff; Super Capt A J W Dowell to be Captain, vice J H W Southey.

Royal Irish Rifles—Capt W G Lillington is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

West India Regt—Capt N P M Hadow is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department; Capt E Baines resigns his commission.

Army Service Corps—Capt F W B Koe to be Major, to complete establishment. The following Lieutenants to be Captains :—E F Taylor, vice W P Ward, placed on temporary half pay; R H L Kaye, vice C Rawnsley, promoted; J A T Treligild, vice Brevet Major C H W Donovan, promoted; W H Foster, vice F W B Koe.

Staff—Lieut Col and Brevet Col R A Gilchrist, I S C, to be an Assistant Adjutant General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army; Major G Cockburn, the 83rd Regade Infantry, Connor's Own, to be a District Inspector of Musketry, vice Major A R Hennell, the Hampshire Regt, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—The following Lieut Colonels to be Brigade Surgeon Lieut Colonels :—W Donovan, Vice Shanard retired; R H Quill M.B. vice H J O'Brien, M B, retired; H M Blennerhassett, F R C S I, C M G, vice J Barry, M D, retired.

Army Ordnance Department—Major G R Hobbs, Ordnance Officer Third Class, to be Ordnance Officer Second Class, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Half Pay—Major J F G Ross of Blaidensburg, C B, from Coldstream Guards, to be Lieut Colonel.

Memoranda—Col P J Maitland, I S C, is granted the temporary rank of Major General whilst employed as Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. Lieut Col and Col M J King Harman, I S C, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army on appointment as 1st Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. Lieut Col and Col H C Adams, half pay, is placed on retired pay. The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following changes of designation in the Militia and Volunteer Engineers being made :—

Present Designation.	Proposed Designation.
Militia Engineers, Fortress Forces, Royal Engineers.	Royal Engineers (Militia).
Militia Engineers, Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers.	Royal Engineers (Militia), Submarine Miners.
Volunteer engineers, Fortress and Railway Forces, Royal Engineers.	Royal Engineers (Vols).
Volunteer Engineers, Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers.	Royal Engineers (Vols), Submarine Miners.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—H B Robinson, to Majestic (Aug 1); F A Wardon, to Victory, additional for Prince George (N) (Aug 1); J E Maclean, to Victory, additional for Terrible; J H Theed, to Hood, additional, when commissioned (Aug 18); T H Hewing, to President, additional, for course of instruction at Kew Observatory (Aug 25).

Lieutenants—C E Tower, to Anson; H H Campbell, to Majestic; S R Fremantle, to Royal Oak; A H Limpus, to Empress of India; C W Keighly Peach, to Cambridge; Hon Colme Seymour, to Royal Sovereign; A H Tremayne, to Victory, for Duke of Wellington; G B Hutton to Vivid; R W Beatinck to Revestation; Hon A D E H Boyle, to Dreadnought; J D Dick, to Edinburgh; H L Mawbey to Galatea; A Gordon, to Australia, F M Leake, to Mersey; C R de C Foote, M S Fitzmaurice, E P C Back, and H C J Grant, to Wildfire; F G Egerton, H Sneyd, H L P Heard, and S St Drury Lowe to Excellent; R P Clutton, J D Edwards and V B Malone to Cambridge; M Singer, G L Sclater, C P Beaty Pownall, G F Ellis, W W Fisher, and R G H Blomfield to Hawke; R Webb to Resolution; R H Curtois and A H Choke to Endymion; E G Brine to Warspite; J P Irven to Anson; H O Sharn to Repulse; R H Walters to Camperdown; P Harvey to Barfleur; O H Bonham Carter to Narcissus; J C Kennedy to Magicienne. J D Alison to Cossack (Aug 18); C M de Bartolome to Blonheim; C E Hunter to Excellent; L C S Wodehouse to Undaunted; F Pierce t. Royal Sovereign; C Tabbits to Blake; M W Consett, to Boscawen, additional for Minotaur (Sept 1); L E Treherne, to Warspite (Sept 14); F Walker to Sybille as first lieutenant; A J Hemiker, to Revenge; H Stillman, to Collingwood as first lieutenant (Aug 18); J R Bridson, to Blenheim, as first lieutenant (Aug 22); F K Grover, to Pique; G Tuke, to Impregnable (July 29); R H Smith, to Retribution; H L H Fell, to Blake; and A F Shakespear, to Blenheim; H A Spyall, to Bonaventure, additional for Abyssinia; W G E Ruck Keene, to Vivid, additional, for command of Opossum; C L V Lee, to Ramilies, as first lieutenant; G F Sowerby, to Defiance; T D W Napier, to Vernon, at senior staff officer; R F Scott, to Empress of India; C W Bellairs, to Tamar, additional, for Hong Kong; M L E Silver, H W Richmont, and A W Heneage, to Vernon, additional; F S Lorng, S S Hall, and F Brandt, to Duncan (Aug 18); A S Lang, R N R, to Intrepid, for three months' training (Aug 18); R J Prendergast, excellent, additional (Aug 3); L J Tawney, to Victory, for Minotaur (N) (Aug 1); G W Cornish, to Boscawen (Aug 18); R Oliver, to Surprise (Aug 29).

Sub Lieutenants—S L Willis, to Hawke; W A Cooke Hurle, to Wildfire, additional, for Contest (Aug 18); V Buckland, to Phœbe; E J K Newman, to Philomel; F M Sergeant, to Palias; W J Scott, to Anson; last four in N R, and each as acting lieutenant (Aug 18); O J Prentis, to Camperdown; R H Boyle, to Rodney; H W Parker, to Arethusa; R Keary, to Rupert, for torpedo boat in commission; E L Tomkinson, to Victory, additional, for Daring; S R S Richards, to Rainbow; G V W Carey, to Vivid, additional, for Onyx; H N Garnett, to Sapphire; Viscount Melbourne, to Vivid, additional for Opossum; B Shooke, to Alecto (N); O H Stahlknecht, to Majestic; E O Glaastone, to Alecto; C Corsett, to Wildfire; R Jeffreys and G V C Knox, to Repulse; C D Roper, to Magnificent; H J L W R Wilcox, to Resolution; H G Jimes, to Resolution to date Aug 18; O R M'Mullin, to Speedy (acpt I); H G R Cosby and G T Pickford, M N I, to Hood, when recommissioned.

Midshipmen—G W Round-Turner and Compstick P B Dundas, to the Hawke, undated; R F White, L F Maitland-Kirwan and P H White, to Hood, when recommissioned.

Fleet Engineer—R S Haram, to Endymion (Aug 18).

Staff Engineers—W J Bowan, to Hood, when recommissioned, undated; E Cornish, to Hawke, additional, for recommissions (Aug 18).

Chief Engineer—W R Apps, to Pembroke, additional, for Brilliant (Aug 18).

Engineers—C E Shorey to Dragon; W K Williams, to Boxer; E W Cundlip, to Bruiser; C H Hill, to Banshee; E W Rodet, to Harl; W Glanville, to Wildfire, additional, for Contest; W W Lawrance, to Victory, additional for Daring (Aug 18); F A Allden, to Haughty; T P Jackson, to Hunter; W Cuyon, to Hasty; R G J Harper, Skate; H G Andrew, to Hardy; J A Richards, to Ranger (Aug 18); J D Barry to Hawke, when recommissioned, undated; C E H Osborne, to Hood, additional, for appointment when recommissioned; J B Butcher, to Resolution; H W Metcalfe, to Vivid, for Earnest (Aug 18); G H Fryer, to Sharpshooter (July 30).

Assistant-Engineers—J A Little, to Hawke; E E Lewis and G J M Wallace, to Hood, when recommissioned (undated); F R T Brown, to Endymion (Aug 18); J F Arthur, to Victory, additional, for Terrible; A W Sutton, to Victory, additional, as instructor in the workings of the machinery of torpedo-boats (July 30); F K Pendleton, F Graham, and L M B Leverne, to Hawke, when recommissioned (last three probationers).

Surgeon—J Jenkins, to Wye (July 24).

Chaplains—Rev W S Bourchier, to Hood, when recommissioned; Rev J D Dalton, to Nile (Aug 18).

Naval Instructor—T Seator, to Hood, when recommissioned.

Fleet Paymaster—A G Jeffreys, to Hood Aug 1).

Paymasters—F W Taylor, to Terpsichore.

Assistant Paymaster—R S Smith, to Penelope (July 24); C R Bunbury, to Hood, additional, for recommission (Aug 1); R B H Moore, to Excellent, undated.

Clerks—Edward T M Green, to Hood, Undated; W E H Jackman, to Rupert; L G Warleigh, to Repulse (Aug 18); E T M Green, to Hood, undated.

Gunners—T Cahill, to Pembroke, additional, for Sappho (July 18); T J Browning, to Pembroke, additional, for duty in Arethusa; C Cassford, to Haughty; W Sullivan, to Hunter; W T Webley, to Hasty; G Francis; to Ranger; J W H Pave, to Skate; A Brookspeare, to Hardy (Aug 18).

Boatswain—W E Bracey, to Pembroke, additional to be detailed for duty on Arethusa.

Carpenters—G T Phillips, to Pembroke, additional, for Sappho (July 18); T Withers, to Pembroke, additional, to be detailed for duty on Arethusa.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

Admiralty, July 20, 1896—Lieut. R C Brown (seconded for service as Adjutant, with temporary rank of Captain, to Tipperary Artillery Militia) to be Captain on seconded List, vice Alexander, retired (July 15).

Lieut. P Phillips, to be Captain, vice Brown, seconded (July 15).

Admiralty, July 21, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut G Drury has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander (July 20).

Staff-Surg G Pearson, M A, M D, has been promoted to rank of Fleet-Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet (July 14).

Paymr W H Howe has been advanced to rank of Staff-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (July 18).

Assistant-Paymr C E F Webb has been promoted to rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (July 12).

Clerk R S Smith has been promoted to rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (June 27).

July 23—Capt J W Webb has been promoted to be Rear-Admiral on the Retired List from July 16, 1896, on relinquishing his Naval pension; Lieut on probation J R Lay to re Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet; Carpenter J Penin has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in Her Majesty's Fleet.

July 27—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff-Capt A W Miller has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain; Staff-Comdr J H Woodward has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. The following Staff Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet :—E Little, J R D Johnson, and T Agnew.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Harrington Road London England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12.

Smith, Major, 22nd, Bo I, off leave.
Weldon, Capt, Bo, 2nd R Dub Fus, off leave, from Poona.
Rundle, Lt, Bo RE, off leave, from Saugor.

AUGUST 14.

Broome, Capt, 9th Bo I, on furlough, from Ahmednagar.
Daly, Capt, Ms, 32nd M I, on leave, from Fort Stedman.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Daly, Capt, Ms, 32nd M I, on leave, to Europe.
Broome, Cap, 9th Bo I, on furlough, to London.
Battiscombe, Capt, Bo, 9th Bo I, on leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd-Lieut. Acworth; next for duty, Lieut. Barrow.

No. 1 Company.

2. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. D. Wilson; next for duty, Sergt. D. Pinder.

3. There will be 25-pr. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday at 8-45 p.m., to be followed by a locture on Fire Discipline.

No. 2 Company.

4. Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. J. J. Marsland; next for duty, Sergt. W. F. Zurhorst.

5. There will be 25-pr. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Byculla Head-quarters, on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m., to be followed by a lecture on Fire Discipline.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Presidency Cricket Match. A Tent will be provided for Club members. Admission will be by ticket (number limited) which can be obtained at the Fort Club.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BR.-GEN. JOHN GATACRE, C.B.,
Commanding, Poona District.

Poona, Monday, 17th August 1896.

Assault-at-Arms—It is notified for information that owing to the inclemency of the weather the Presidential Assault-at-Arms has been postponed. New dates will be notified hereafter.

Veterinary Examination—A Board composed as under will assemble at the Army Veterinary School, Poona, at 8 a.m., on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th September next, to conduct the examination of candidates attending the present course of instruction. President—Vety Lt-Col W S Adams, I V O, Bombay Command. Members—Vety-Capt E Taylor, A V D, and Vety-Lieut F W Wilson, A V D.

II. Both the theoretical and practical portions of the examination will be conducted viva voce.

III. The theoretical examination will consist of Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Pathology, and Surgery. The practical examination will be on the living subject.

IV. The time to be occupied by both combined not to exceed one hour for each candidate.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 15.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—9 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co, 43 bales skins, R Dhunjee and Co; 120 cwt deer horns, 9 bales hides, J M Rahimtoola; 110 cwt deer horns, B Esmail; 3 bales carpets, H S Laljee and Co; 21 cases condiments, Muncherjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1,694 cwt mowra-seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—91 cwt poppyseed, Saiday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mikado s—1,000 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Arthur Head s—100 bales twist, Hajee A Esmail and Co; 40 cwt gum, Chaganlal; 50 cwt byabole, Abdoola Mowjee, Mamgon s—400 bales twist, M Byramjee; 2 bales twist, H A Sheerazi.

Rohilla s—30 bales twist E D Sassoon and